

OCTOBER 16, 1880

THE GRAFPHIC.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 568.—Vol. XXII.

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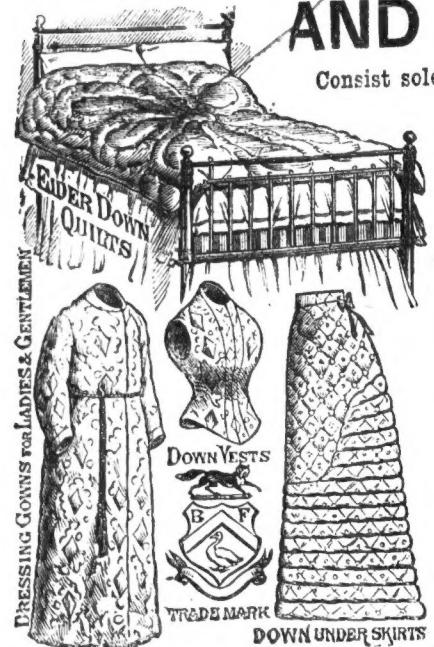
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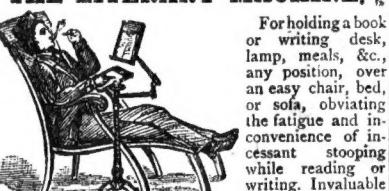
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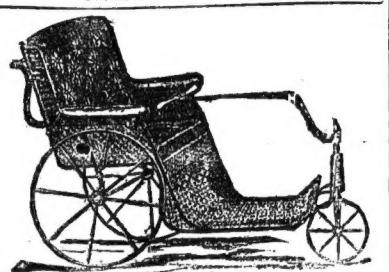
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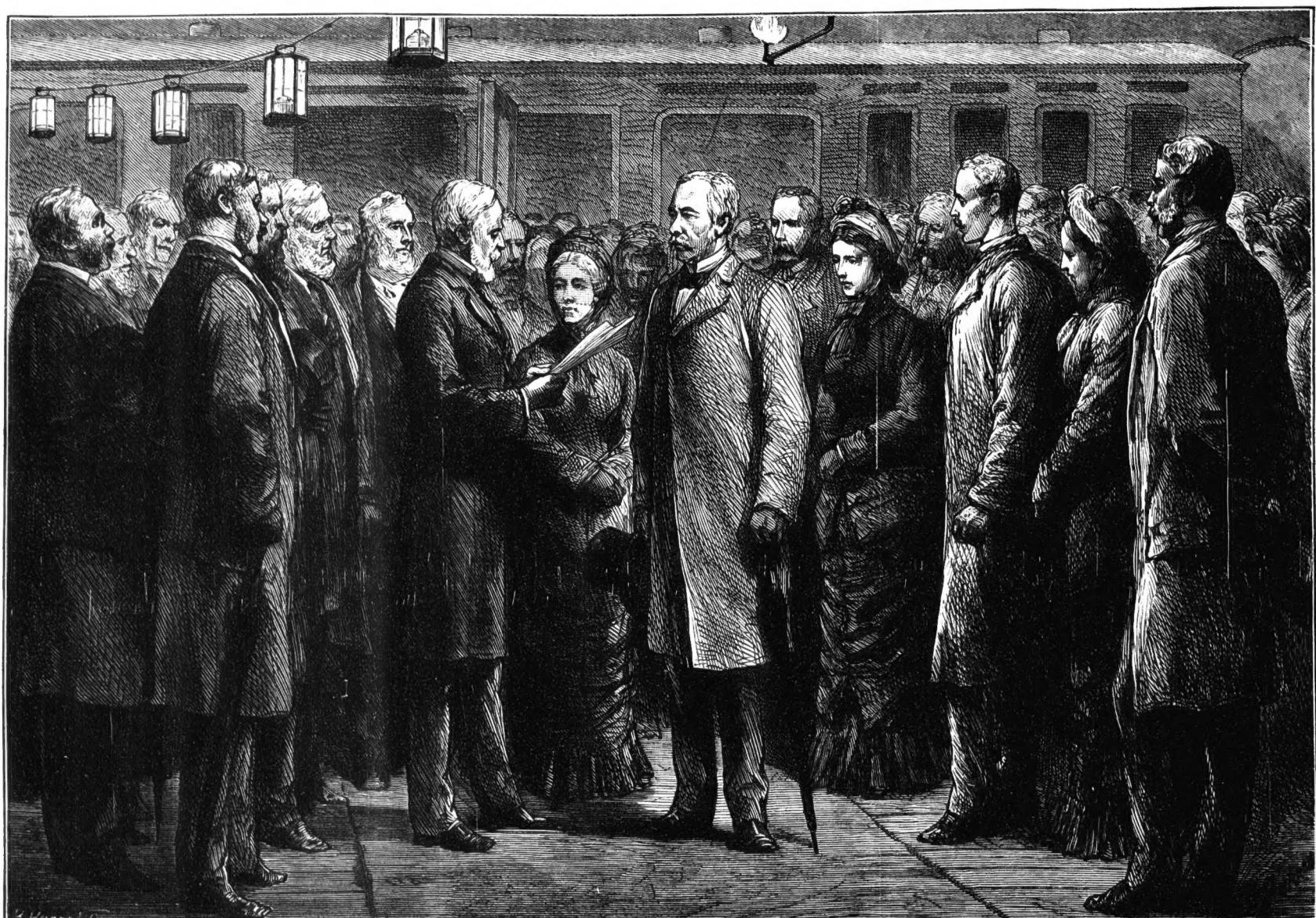
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880

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CHILDREN'S PARTY ON BOARD H.M.S. "MINOTAUR"—"THE TUG OF WAR"



RETURN OF SIR BARTLE FRERE—THE CAPE MERCHANTS' ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT SOUTHAMPTON



THE SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.—The English Government was probably very much relieved by the unexpected intelligence that the Sultan had undertaken to abandon Dulcigno. It at any rate gave them something to show for the assembling of the International Fleet. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Sultan has, after all, made a real concession. He seems never to have cared very much about Dulcigno for its own sake; he was under an obligation to give it up, and would probably have done so at an earlier date had it not been for greater difficulties behind. It was mainly the Greek question that caused him to hesitate; for he feared that if Dulcigno were surrendered the Powers would, as a matter of course, insist upon his withdrawal from Thessaly and Epirus also. Did any of the Powers pledge themselves to prevent this matter from being pressed, at least for a time, on condition that he should satisfy the claims of the Montenegrins? If so, it is not Europe, but Turkey that has triumphed; and a good many circumstances indicate that this is what has happened. Of course, it would still be open to England, in association with Russia, and perhaps Italy, to demand the immediate rectification of the Greek frontier, even if Germany, Austria, and France held aloof; but in that case it would be admitted that the policy of the European Concert had failed, and the peace of the whole civilised world be imperilled. Most of the Liberal journals maintain that the Porte would again give way; and they may be right. But what if events proved them to be altogether wrong? The territory which the Greeks wish to annex is very different from the barren rocks that are being made over to the Montenegrins; and the Sultan will certainly not be easily induced to part with it. Nor would the Powers have so good a case in demanding it as they have had in demanding Dulcigno; for while Turkey had pledged herself by treaty to pacify the Montenegrins, she has made no sort of promise in favour of Greece.

IRELAND NINETY YEARS AGO AND NOW.—It would be idle to deny that the condition of the people of Ireland has very much improved during the last ninety years. Although there are many sad exceptions, all impartial witnesses agree that the people, as a mass, are better fed, clothed, and housed than they used to be. But this improvement is rather due to the gradual expansion of industry which all over Europe has raised the standard of comfort, and to the Potato Famine, which was really a blessing in disguise, than to the possession of increased political liberty, or even to the destruction of Church and Land "Upas-trees." But, while fully admitting the great improvement which has taken place, in some respects the situation of Ireland is painfully like that which existed during the few years which preceded the outbreak of 1798. Then, as now, there were active agitators sowing discontent; there was insecurity, outrage, and murder in many rural districts; there were resident landowners asking to have their lives and property protected; and there were the King's advisers in England, Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Portland, pooh-poohing the alleged danger, and planning measures of concession. Is not this almost exactly reproduced in the present posture of affairs? And as, on the eve of '98, the Presbyterians of Ulster, who had been persistently snubbed by the British Government, nevertheless abandoned the Confederation of United Irishmen when they found that it involved a Roman Catholic propaganda; so the Protestants of the North in 1880 are beginning to see that, although the malcontents are led by a Protestant, and have Protestant enthusiasts in their ranks, yet that their triumph implies eventual Roman Catholic supremacy. In some respects the situation is less serious than before 1798. We are not, as our forefathers were, at war with an aggrandising French Republic; but, on the other hand, there is an Irish community across the Atlantic which was then non-existent, and, we are constrained to say it, a greater impatience in Ireland of British domination than there was ninety years ago. It is very doubtful whether such changes in the Land Laws as Parliament would sanction will heal this discontent; but meanwhile it is the bounden duty of the Government to repress outrage. Men must not be murdered because Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster are too proud to admit that they were wrong not to maintain the Peace Preservation Acts, and it is to be hoped that the rumour is true that the leaders of the agitation are to be prosecuted for conspiracy.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—Few things could be more disheartening to political reformers than the revelations which have been made before the Election Commissions. It was hoped that the corrupt practices of "the good old times," if they had not altogether vanished, had at any rate received their death-blow. The Ballot Act, it was supposed, had made it virtually impossible for political agents to carry on bribery on a large scale; and some ardent persons imagined that in our enlightened days only a small number of voters would be found willing to accept a bribe. These delusions must henceforth be abandoned. The evidence laid before the Commissioners proves beyond question that the ordinary voter in most places is as ready to be bribed as at any previous period, and that the ordinary politician of

position and influence does not at all scruple to provide money for the purchase of votes. The Liberals cannot exclaim against the Conservatives, nor the Conservatives against the Liberals; they are equally bad; and, we suspect, there is not much hope of immediate improvement in either. Partisan feeling has seldom been keener than it is at the present moment, and this fosters corruption much more than the mere ambition of a few rival candidates. Under the protection of the Ballot a man who professes to sell his vote to one party may give it to another; but the bribees cheerfully run the risk, and probably they are not often deceived. Mechanical devices can never be a real protection against such evils. Do what we may, bribery will flourish until the labouring classes have learned to respect themselves, and to treat as an insult any attempt to interfere with the free exercise of their civic duties.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

—Now that the choice of candidates in Indiana—which was regarded as the test State—has been virtually decided, there seems every prospect that the Republicans once more will send the man of their choice to the White House. Republican supremacy, which has already lasted for twenty years, will thus be extended for four years longer. To the European observer, accustomed to sharply-accentuated divergences between rival parties, the differences between the two great American political parties seem rather of the Tweedledum-Tweedledee description. The Government of the United States is carried on to so great an extent by local agencies, and their relations with other countries are, fortunately for themselves, so rarely of an urgent character, that the country would probably prosper equally well whether Garfield or Hancock sat in the Presidential chair. Nevertheless, substantial reasons may be assigned for the Republican triumph which is now confidently expected. The Republicans are already in power, an immense advantage in a country where the prospect of losing his berth renders every office-holder an enthusiastic supporter of his party; the Democrats are credited with inflationist and free trade sympathies, both of which are heinous heresies in the eyes of the merchants and manufacturers of the North-Eastern States; and, lastly, there is some fear lest, with the Democrats in power, the "solid South" might once more regain its ancient political supremacy. To this it may be added that General Grant has given the full force of his great personal influence to the Republicans, and has proved the extent of his enthusiasm by making more and longer speeches than he ever made before.

M. FERRY AND M. GAMBETTA.—Now that there is likely to be a lull in the treatment of the Eastern Question, France seems inclined to resume in earnest the consideration of her domestic difficulties. The most urgent problem is still presented by the March Decrees, which, notwithstanding M. de Freycinet's resignation, have not yet been executed. It is understood that M. Jules Ferry is hardly more willing than his predecessor to take proceedings against the non-authorized Congregations. If this is true he will, of course, be brought into conflict with M. Gambetta, and the first duty of the Chamber will be to decide between the two statesmen. Few foreign students of French politics would regret if M. Gambetta were defeated, for it cannot be said that his influence on the Republic has lately been of a wholesome character. He is understood to have been in favour of a far more adventurous foreign policy than that which has been actually adopted; and a good many of his friends have a vague fear that in home matters he is less disposed than he was to offer moderate counsels. It is hardly possible to overrate his services to the Republic in past times; but if he suddenly advocated extreme courses he might easily undo his own work. Perhaps a defeat on a great question like that of the March Decrees would convince him of the necessity of continuing to act with caution, and thus have an excellent effect both on his own character and on France. It is, however, improbable that the Chamber will reverse the ecclesiastical policy which it has formally sanctioned. Most Republicans detest the Church so heartily that they would be unwilling to miss so good an opportunity of injuring it, and the chances are rather that M. Ferry will do their will than that he will induce them to modify their convictions.

THE BASUTO REVOLT.—South Africa seems destined to be the "naughty child" of our colonial progeny. She is almost always a source of worry and anxiety. After the Zulu power, which was alleged to be a perennial source of danger to Natal, had been crushed, and the discontented Boers of the Transvaal had been apparently pacified, a prolonged period of tranquillity might have been looked for. Instead of this, the colonists are now at war with the Basutos, who are being joined by other disaffected tribes, such as Pondo and Galekas. Now, the Basutos are in some respects the most formidable tribe in South Africa. They inhabit a region abounding in mountain fastnesses, they are excellent horsemen, they are sufficiently civilised to read newspapers and to have learnt the art of modern warfare, and, what is worse, they have hitherto been our staunch allies against the Zulus and others. It is, therefore, somewhat as if, just after the great Indian Mutiny had been quelled, the Sikhs, Punjabis, and Goorkhas had turned their arms against us. Fortunately, the military organisation of the Cape Colony appears to have been improved of late, for, besides

Volunteers, the authorities can bring about 3,000 men into the field. At present the Cape Government seem resolved to settle the difficulty without asking for aid from England; still the question may hereafter arise whether the mother-country ought to help in the conflict. We overburdened taxpayers are constantly grumbling, and saying, "Let the South African colonists settle their own squabbles;" but somehow, when the crucial moment arrives, we do not like to run the risk of white men being overwhelmed by black men. Besides, if the Home Government decides to take part in the war, it will be entitled to dictate terms when the war is over, and it is more likely than the colonists to provide that the blacks are not utterly trampled down. Concerning the origin of the outbreak, we prefer at present to say nothing, because, away from the scene, and dependent for information on *ex parte* statements, it is most difficult to decide whether the attempted disarmament of the Basutos was or was not wise and expedient.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S EXPERIMENT.—The approaching Session of the Prussian Parliament is anticipated in Germany with more than ordinary interest, for it is expected that a very remarkable measure will be introduced by Prince Bismarck. Its precise nature is not yet known, but it is generally believed that he intends to bid for the support of the working classes by a great scheme for the improvement of their condition. The demand of the more moderate section of the Socialists is that workmen should be encouraged to form productive associations, and that they should be supplied with capital by the State. It is said that Prince Bismarck is not disinclined to concede this demand, taking of course good care to keep the guilds which may be formed well under Government control. It would not be very surprising if these reports were true, for the German Chancellor, while sternly repressing the violence of the Socialists, has always had a certain sympathy with their theories. He had a deep respect for Lassalle, and expressed it in enthusiastic language at the very time when he was beginning the persecution of Lassalle's followers. Like the Socialists, he wishes to see the State all-powerful; and so long as its authority is not disputed he is anxious that its influence should be exerted for the benefit of "the masses." That he will succeed by such methods in permanently benefiting the working classes is improbable enough; but he may manage to overcome, at least for a time, their opposition to his general policy. Supported by the highest and the lowest sections of society, he might hope to do almost anything he pleased, no matter how bitterly the Liberals raged against him.

AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.—Almost from the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, the Anglo-Americans have been famed for their skill and energy as shipbuilders, shipmasters, and seamen. Up to a comparatively recent date the rugged New England States owed their wealth to the sea rather than to the land, and the war of 1812 was caused by our insisting on searching American vessels for goods which we alleged to be contraband of war. Coming down to more recent times the American mercantile marine stood next in weight of tonnage to that of the United Kingdom, while a close rivalry existed between the Cunard and Collins lines, the mail steamers respectively of the two nationalities. To-day, in 1880, the United States are more populous and prosperous than they ever were, but—strange phenomenon!—their merchant fleet has vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. If those of our readers who have hitherto paid no attention to the subject were to take up a file of the New York papers, they would probably be surprised in looking over the shipping lists to find British, French, German, Italian, Swedish, &c., but hardly any American vessels except a few schooners, scows, and such-like small deer. Whence comes this lamentable declension? Well, it began with the exploits of Captain Sommes and other sea-rovers during the Civil War, when, to avoid capture and destruction, numbers of American vessels were transferred to other flags, and this mischief is declared to have been rendered permanent after the war was over, partly by the heavy duty on imported iron (a serious consideration now that ships are more often built of iron than of wood), and partly because no vessels may be registered in the United States unless they are built there. We are unwilling, however, to speak so dogmatically on this point as some English writers speak. Because they uphold Free Trade, they imagine that every industrial flaw in foreign countries is due to Protection. May it not be more probable that a national merchant service rather resembles the "bold peasantry" spoken of by Goldsmith, who "When once destroyed, can never be supplied"? We should be sorry to use the word "never" regarding the American mercantile marine, but this noteworthy phenomenon is without doubt due to a number of concurring circumstances. The Southern revolt began it, and possibly Protection aggravated it, but there are other and deeper causes. For example, once upon a time, the United States were practically all coastline. Now, the chief energy of the nation has withdrawn to the vast interior. Again, New England, once the nursery of American seamen, has of late years devoted herself to spinning, and weaving, and bootmaking rather than to whaling and carrying cargoes. Still, the American people ought to try and revive this industry, if only for political reasons. A nation without a mercantile marine is unlikely to have a very efficient Navy.

THE GRAPHIC

OCT. 16, 1880

EGYPT AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—The slave trade in the West of Africa—at all events on the once notorious Guinea Coast—has ceased to exist; whereas, in spite of European interference and remonstrance, it flourishes on the East Coast. The reason for this difference is obvious. The countries which were buyers in the West African markets have now, from conscientious or industrial motives, ceased to purchase slaves, and so the enterprising chieftains of those regions, instead of kidnapping men and women, have taken to manufacturing palm-oil. But in Eastern Africa, Arabia, Persia, and the Turkish Empire, there is still a demand for slaves. To an average Oriental it seems as natural to keep a negro in bondage as it did to a Bristol or Liverpool merchant in 1760. And no doubt the worthy Moslem defends the practice by the familiar argument that it is good to teach these benighted heathen to worship the true God, and to become partially-civilised creatures. Now where there is a demand there is pretty sure to be a supply, and so the East African slave trade goes merrily on, merrily, that is, for the dealers. As for the poor captives themselves, our fitful interference probably only intensifies their sufferings; just as the success of Wilberforce and others in making the slave trade illegal enhanced the horrors of the "middle passage." But is there no remedy for this state of affairs? How should we like it if a party of winged beings from another planet were to descend by night upon a peaceful English village, murder all the old men and babies, and carry off all the rest as captives, causing them to endure cruel hardships before reaching the slave mart? Yet to such a contingency as this numbers of African villages are highly liable. In our opinion the only effectual remedy is this. Instead of endeavouring to suppress slavery, prevent the necessity of it by encouraging emigration. To say nothing of the gain to humanity, enormous trouble and expense would be saved if the negroes could be induced to go voluntarily, and for a specified term (as our West Indian coolies go), to the countries which need their services. It is by no means Utopian to believe that a feasible organisation might be devised for this purpose. We recommend the Anti-Slavery Society to take up the matter.

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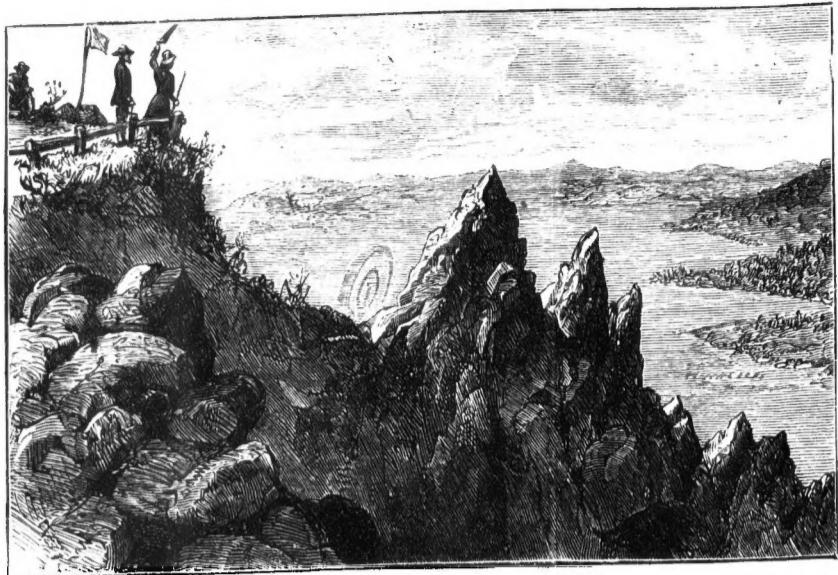
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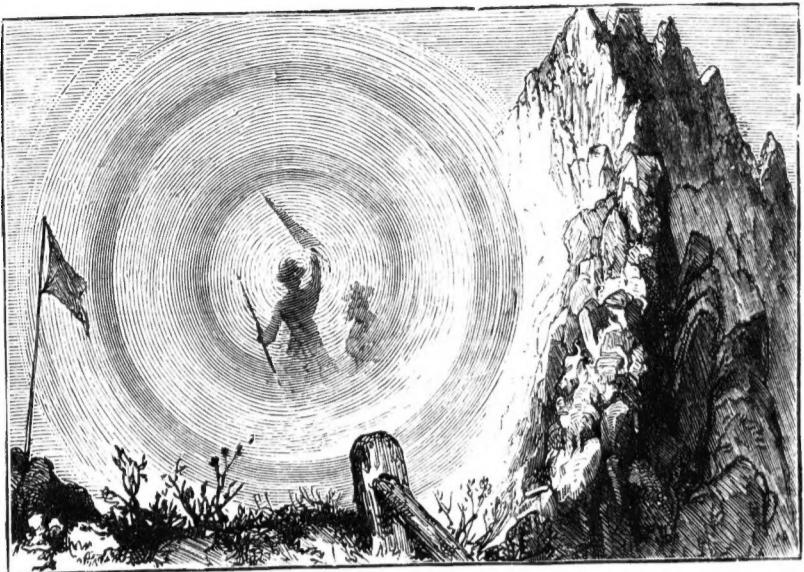
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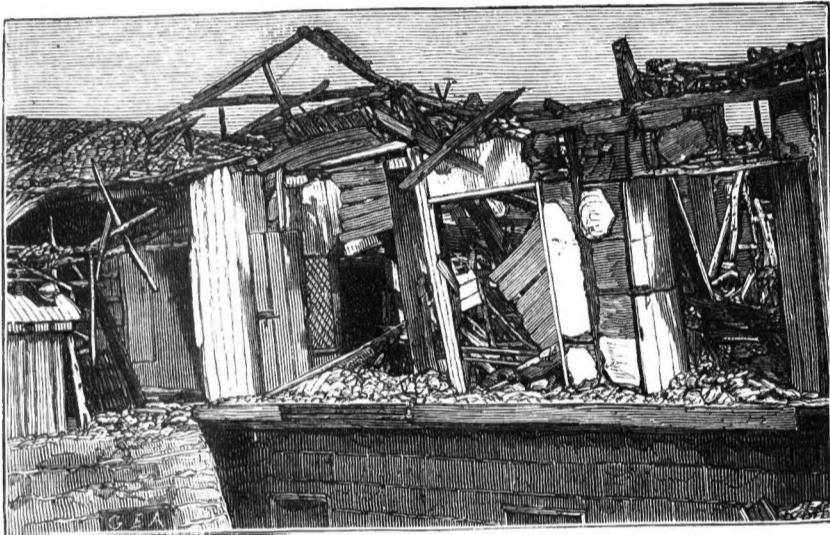


POSITION OF THE MIRAGE ON THE RIDGE



THE MIRAGE AS SEEN FROM THE TOMLISHORN

MIRAGE SEEN ON THE TOMLISHORN, SWITZERLAND



ONE OF THE HOUSES DESTROYED

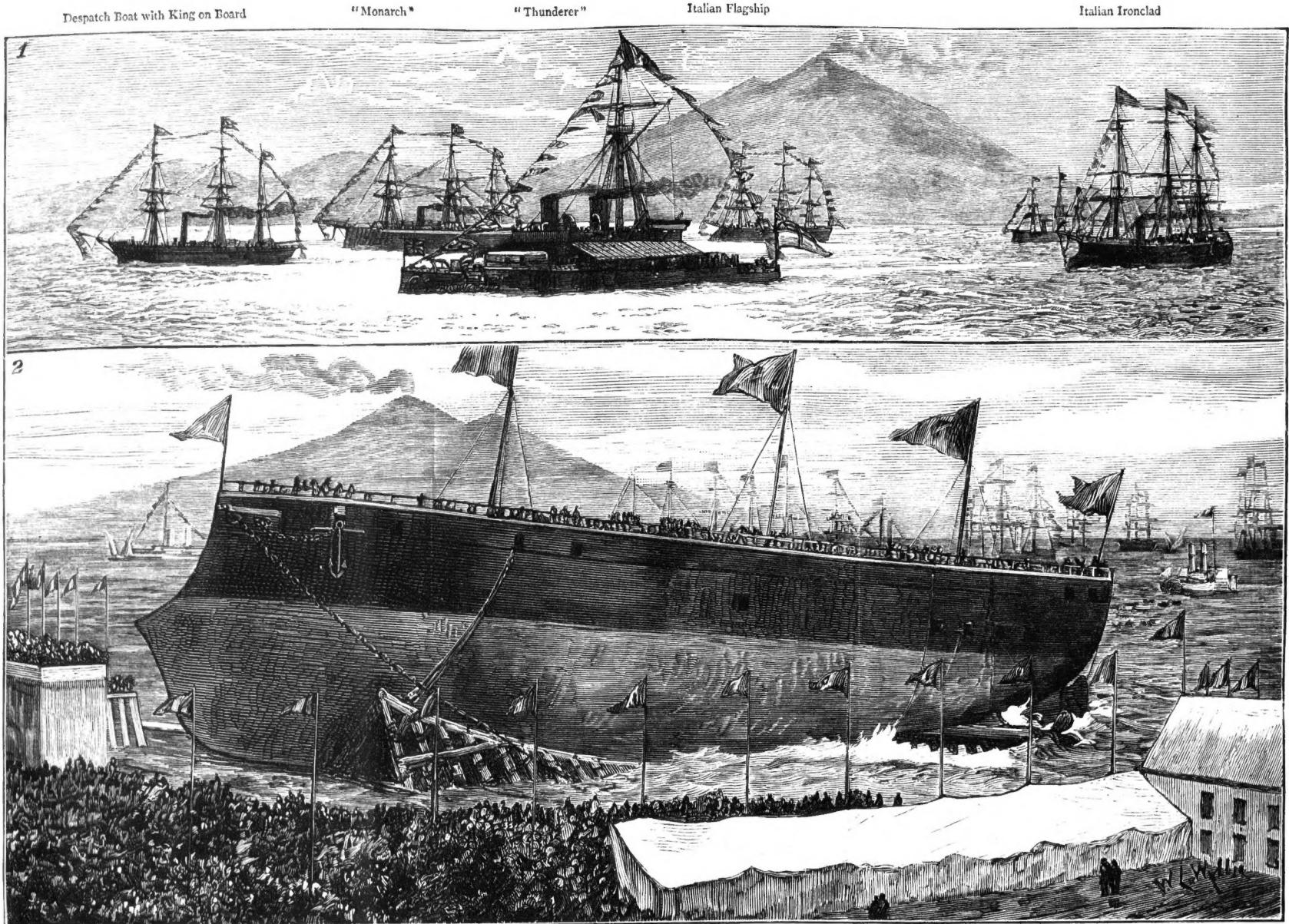


ST. QUIOTAN'S STREET IN SANTA CRUZ, ONE OF THE SUBURBS OF MANILLA

TOWER OF CATHEDRAL WHICH WITHSTOOD THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1863, AND NOW
PARTLY DESTROYED

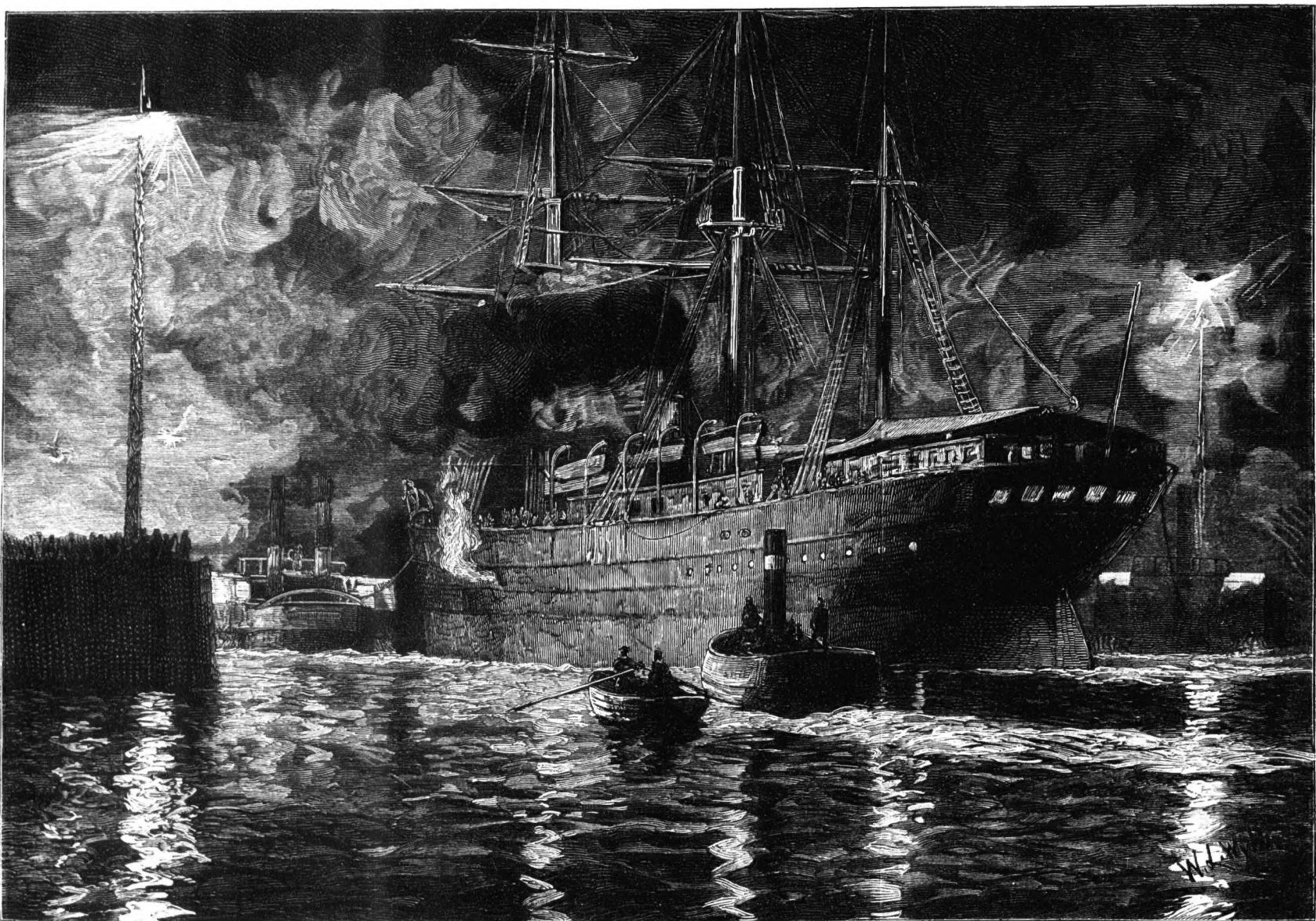
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA



1. The Italian and British Fleets Escorting King Humbert on his Return to Naples from Castellamare.—2. The Launch at Castellamare.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ITALIAN IRONCLAD "ITALIA"



DOCK-LIGHTING BY ELECTRICITY—A SKETCH AT THE ROYAL ALBERT DOCKS

make people think for themselves. He discussed the militarism of Continental Europe as compared with the non-militarism of this country. Lord Reay was well fitted by birth and breeding to discuss such a subject, for he is in his way a sort of Colossus with one foot in Scotland and the other in Holland. He is descended from the Aeneas Mackay who founded the Mackay Regiment which saw so much service in the days of William the Third, and which was in the pay of the States-General. General Mackay's family remained for several generations settled in Holland, until by default of issue in the main line the father of the present peer, who was a Dutch Cabinet Minister, became tenth Baron Reay in 1875. He only lived one year to enjoy his honour, being then succeeded by his son, Donald James Mackay, who was born in 1839, and married, in 1877, Fanny Georgiana Jane, daughter of the late Richard Hasler, Esq., and widow of the late Captain Alexander Mitchell, M.P. for Berwick. Lord Reay is chief of the Clan Mackay.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. NEWPORT

THIS officer of the Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Commander of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, was killed in the sortie from Candahar. He entered the army in 1855, became a lieutenant in 1857, and served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, being present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, at the action at Baroda, at the relief of Saugor, the capture of Garkota, the forcing of the Muddnepore Pass, the siege and storm of Jhansi, the battle of the Betwa, and the storming of Lohari, where he was severely wounded. He also took part in the actions at Koonch, Muttra, and Galowlee; in the capture of Calpee, and the battle and capture of Gwalior. For these services he received the Indian Mutiny medal, and the brevet of captain, and brevet major, 1867. He served throughout the whole of the Abyssinian Campaign, and attained his full majority in 1875, being made a brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1876. In 1877 he was appointed wing commander of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, of which he was the officiating officer second in command.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Bourne and Shepherd, India.

THE SIR JOSIAH MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM

THE New Science College, at Birmingham, built by Sir Josiah Mason at a cost of £10,000, was opened on the 1st inst., in the presence of Sir Josiah Mason, who was apparently in good health, although the foundation-stone was laid on his eightieth birthday, in 1875. The Inaugural Address was delivered at the Town Hall by Professor Huxley. In the course of his discourse the Professor said: "I hold very strongly by two convictions. First, that neither the discipline nor the subject matter of classical education is of such direct value to the student of physical science as to justify the expenditure of valuable time upon either; and, secondly, that, for the purpose of attaining real culture, an exclusively scientific education is at least as effectual as an exclusively literary education."

After this Sir Josiah Mason gave a luncheon to a numerous party at the Queen's Hotel.

In the evening a conversazione was held within the new building, which had been elaborately decorated and furnished for instrumental and vocal concerts, dancing, and refreshments for the unscientific, while for the scientific there were the microscopical and numismatic collections. The guests were received in one of the large lecture rooms, luxuriously decorated; among the decorations being a number of fine enamels by Messrs. Elkington. Here Sir Josiah Mason formally handed over the key of the building to the trustees.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL

AND

LIFE IN THE TEA DISTRICT OF BENGAL

See page 370.

PALAVER OF CHIEFS AT OLD CALABAR RIVER

"THIS palaver," says Mr. Ross, surgeon of H.M.S. *Decoy*, "took place at Duke Town, Old Calabar River, on August 9. H.M. Consul, while on a round of visits to the different rivers in the neighbourhood of Biafra, came with us to Duke Town, about five miles up the Old Calabar River, an important trading station, where palm oil is exchanged for Liverpool and Manchester goods. Some time back Prince Duke had been crowned King of Old Calabar by the acting Consul, Mr. Ea on, by the title of 'King Duke, Ephraim Eymaba IX.' This nomination did not satisfy the neighbouring chiefs, who wished to elect James Eymaba, the rightful heir according to their ideas. A grand palaver of all the kings and chiefs of the district was held by order of H.B.M. Consul Hewitt, on board this ship on August 9. At an early hour all the war canoes, numbering about twenty-five or thirty, were afloat up and down the river, the largest having forty paddles, and the others not less than twenty. The principal canoes had a deck house amidships, painted in various colours, but in most cases the potentates sitting outside, under the shade of their large umbrellas, which were somewhat less in circumference than a bell tent, and dyed all colours of the rainbow. That belonging to the present king was in alternate stripes of red, yellow, and green, and surrounded by a huge gilt crown. At two P.M. the proceedings commenced, and all the grandese came on board, with a fearful din of tom-toms, rattles, and horns. The chief personages sat on the seats provided for them on the quarter deck, near the Consul and the Commanding Officer, Lieut. G. P. Henderson, the remainder found places on biscuit boxes, &c., and formed a picturesque group in their many-coloured garments. Prince Archibong, son of the late king, is leaning over the breech of the gun, denouncing the reigning monarch (King Duke Ephraim, &c.) as having violated the former compacts made with the British Government. The prince's costume consisted of a grey helmet and a pink-striped flannel shirt and an ivory-tipped parasol-stick. On his right is Prince James Eymaba, the 'Claimant,' on his left is Henshaw Adam, Esq., a staunch supporter of the 'Claimant.' At the table are Consul Hewitt, Lieut. Henderson (in the background), and a missionary from Creek Town, who acted as interpreter. Sitting at the table is Mr. Fanshaw (Chairman of the Court of Equity), and on his right sits King Duke Ephraim Eymaba IX. in a pink silk dressing gown, with yellow quilted collar and sleeves. He has a white top hat, which he occasionally sets in a jaunty fashion on top of his head. King Eyo Honesty, of Creek Town, who sits just behind him, was the great success. His robe was of fine green silk, worked over in a flower pattern with coloured threads, his crown beat anything out of a Drury Lane pantomime, being made up of crimson velvet, gilt medal, mock ermine, &c., and most of his time was occupied in the endeavour to keep it safely balanced on his head. At 4 P.M. the palaver broke up, the chiefs, &c., having promised to remain quiet until the question of succession should be properly considered, the truce to last for six months."

SHARK SHOOTING AT MAURITIUS

THE cattle which are brought weekly by the steamers from Madagascar to Port Louis, Mauritius, have to swim ashore at a point of land in the harbour. These vessels are consequently diligently followed by sharks, and some officers armed with Martini rifles resolved to have some shooting from the bell buoy. An ox which had been hurt in landing, and therefore had to be killed, was used as bait. Soon a shark, sixteen feet long, fastened his teeth into the ox's haunch. Being pierced with seven bullets the carcase

sank, his brother sharks dived also, and tore their comrade to pieces, as was evinced by his liver presently floating to the surface. The second shark, though killed, kept its teeth fixed in the bullock's hide, and so hung perpendicularly in the water. After a time the appetites of these voracious monsters were blunted by the feast afforded by dead and wounded brethren, so that they ceased to care for the bait. In the background of our engraving appears the town and roadstead of Port Louis, nestling in the centre of a group of fantastically-shaped lava hills.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Major H. G. Robley, 91st Highlanders.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA—AFTER THE CAPTURE OF ARICA

WE have already illustrated and fully described the capture by the Chilians, on June 7th, of the Peruvian seaport town of Arica (Nos. 556, July 24, and 559, August 21), and now engrave some photographs taken after the event, and kindly forwarded to us by Messrs. Diaz and Spencer, Santiago, Chili, South America. Arica was known as the Peruvian Gibraltar, and the Morro, a conspicuous bluff, some 600 feet high, and strongly fortified, was considered almost impregnable. Nevertheless the position was stormed and captured by the Chilians in fifty-five minutes. The difficulty of the assault can be easily realised by reference to our illustration, which represents the Morro as seen from below, the photograph having been taken from the front of the Custom House beneath. As the entire edge of the Morro bristled with forts the loss of life was immense in comparison to the numbers engaged, no quarter being given. Two of our engravings represent the interior of the fort at summit of the Morro, one depicting the hoisting of the Chilian flag at 8.10 A.M. on June 7th, after its capture, and the other, one of the largest guns which had been blown up by the defenders before it was abandoned. The fourth engraving represents the battle-field of Tacna, a neighbouring town, which had been captured by the Chilians some days previously. The Chilians are performing the mournful duty of burying the dead on the field. The mounds surrounding are graves which have been already filled in.

THE BAY OF CATTARO

THE Bay of Cattaro, whither the vessels of the Allied Squadron have recently migrated from the somewhat dangerous anchorage at Gravosa, is one of the best harbours in the Adriatic. Two rocks divide the entrance into three separate channels, two of which admit the largest ships. Internally the gulf is spacious, as it consists of three basins or lakes, connected with straits about half-a-mile in breadth, and is about thirty miles in length. Thus the Bay forms a safe and landlocked anchorage, as mountains protect it from all winds, and it possesses a depth of from fifteen to twenty fathoms.

The town itself is walled and fortified, and is defended by a fort built on an eminence. Though of small size, it contains a cathedral, a collegiate church, and is the seat of the administration of a bishop. The scenery is picturesque, Cattaro being surrounded on three sides by mountains, which, however, shorten the daylight, as the sun appears an hour later, and disappears an hour earlier, than in other places of the same latitude.

THE GILLIES' BALL AT ABERGELDIE CASTLE

IT is four years since there was a gillies' ball at Abergeldie, and many more since Her Majesty danced at one.

On the present occasion the weather, fine though cold, admitted of a walk from the Queen's carriages and the Castle to the ball-room. Red cloth was laid on planking for a pathway, and sturdy gillies, in kilt, bonnet, and plaid, stood on each side, holding flaring torches.

The scarlet of the Royal Stuart and Rothsay tartans (the Prince of Wales's Scotch title is Duke of Rothsay) glowed in the torch-light, which fluttered high up on the picturesque gables and tower of the Castle.

The Queen's carriage comes. Her Majesty alights and takes the arm of the Heir Apparent, who is dressed in full Highland costume. The star of the Duchy of Hesse sparkles on his jacket in honour of the Grand Duke, who follows with the Princess of Wales.

Her Royal Highness is dressed in creamy white, and wears her plaid on the left shoulder. So does the Princess Beatrice, who follows on the arm of Prince John of Glucksburg. Behind them is Prince Leopold; while the Earl of Fife and Mr. George Forbes of Asloos follow behind a bevy of the Royal children, Prince Ernest with Princess Irene and Alix of Hesse, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales.

Thus they step gaily along to the tune of the "Highland Laddie," played by Ross, the Queen's piper, and Mackay, the Prince of Wales's piper.

And Highland laddies and lasses dance their fill, but none so well as Her Majesty, who danced a reel with the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Fife and Princess Irene *vis-à-vis*—a sight that would have done the hearts of Englishmen good to see.



THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE EAST.—The flame which was to have spread over England, according to the prediction of a speaker at the Knightsbridge meeting last week, smoulders apparently without likelihood of revival. No second meeting to protest against the action of the Government in regard to Turkey has been held in the metropolis. The demonstration at Newcastle on Tuesday was apparently enthusiastic enough, but the sympathy of the large meeting was evidently much divided. Neither Sir Wilfrid Lawson nor Mr. Cowen was present. The resolution protesting against the action of the Government could not be put, owing to the noise and interruption, and the meeting seems to have ended in confusion. The news of the surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins had a most favourable effect upon foreign stocks—an indication that an important class of the community looks upon the Government policy with approval. Lord George Hamilton, in opening a new Conservative Club at Armley, near Leeds, on Monday, gave a passing but severe dig at the so-called European Concert, describing it as an alliance only of England and Russia against Turkey, in face of the fact that the interests of Russia and England are diametrically opposed.

IRISH LAND AGITATION.—The familiar arguments of the land agitators, iterated with a frequency that it is to be hoped may ultimately pall upon those whose passions they are meant to excite, continue to be reported from almost daily meetings. At Roscommon the members of the Land League had a demonstration last Sunday, presided over by the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and addressed in the well-worn patriotic strain by Dr. Commins and Mr. O'Kelly. Mr. Biggar's contribution to the meeting at Kerry on Monday was characteristic. Men who took farms from which tenants had been evicted were not to be personally injured, but care should be taken that their cattle strayed. "The fences will fall down, you know," said Mr. Biggar; "his corn will be cut down by another man, to whom the evicted tenant will sell it," and so on. It is earnestly to be hoped that Archbishop McCabe's sensible Pastoral Letter condemning the League will not only prevent the priests from identifying themselves farther with the movement, but

will also open the eyes of many Catholic Irishmen who attach importance to the words of an Archbishop. The bulk of the Dublin journals support and applaud the Archbishop for his Pastoral. Fewer brutalities are reported from the disturbed districts this week. Mr. Parnell took no part in last Sunday's demonstrations. Extensive military preparations are being made in view of apprehended disturbances in the West. Troops are being despatched, and the constabulary have applied for an extra supply of sixty-five thousand rounds of buckshot. It is possible the quiet tone that on the whole has prevailed at the meetings during the week is the result of the significant increase of the military, and the belief, seemingly well-founded, that the Government have at length determined to prosecute the leading members of the Land League for conspiracy. Two more arrests have been made of men supposed to have been concerned in the murder of Lord Montmore.

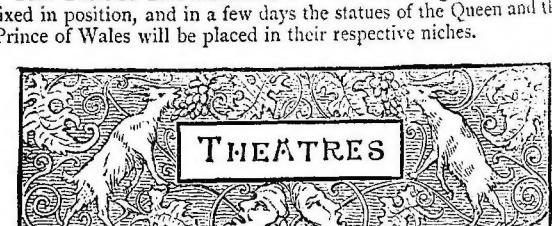
THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The votaries of Social Science have gone through an immense amount of work, not unmixed with recreation in the form of expeditions and receptions, during the week. Dr. Beddoe, President of the Health Department, comforts us with the assurance that although we have much to learn in the structure of our houses, still disease is diminishing under sanitary supervision and regulation. Local option was discussed in the Municipal Law Section; and an admirable paper was read in the Economy Department by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth on "Charitable Endowments." The question of the musical education of the middle classes was treated by Signor Bach, who complained that extravagant instrumentation is nowadays apt to be substituted for artistic refinement. The Sunday Opening of Museums and Art Galleries was also discussed, and some idea of the advance of opinion in Presbyterian Scotland may be had from the fact that opinion at the meeting was fairly divided on the subject. Professor Richmond, in dealing with Art, on Tuesday, deprecated the so-called restorations of modern days, and advocated the appointment of an Inspector of Art. Next year the Congress will meet in Dublin.

MR. RUSKIN ON LIBERALISM.—The Glasgow students have asked Mr. Ruskin to become their Lord Rector. After a good deal of hesitation he consented, expressing annoyance that he should have for his rival for office Mr. John Bright, of whom Mr. Ruskin has evidently no very high opinion. While standing for the office in the Conservative interest, Mr. Ruskin administers a snub, of which the following is a specimen, to one of the students who had the hardihood to "sound him" recently on his political attitude. "What in the Devil's name," writes Mr. Ruskin, "have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are students at the University, and have no more business with politics than you have with rat-catching." He goes on to say that he cares no more for these two eminent statesmen than "for two old bagpipes, with drones going by steam." He hates Liberalism as he does Beelzebub, and maintains that Thomas Carlyle and himself are the only two men left in England who "stand for God and the Queen." Evidently Mr. Ruskin means to keep the Glasgow students, if they elect him their Lord Rector, as we trust they may, in good order.

STARTLING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An extraordinary, although fortunately not a fatal accident, happened to the Midland Scotch express last Saturday about midnight. The engine-driver stopped the train in a deep cutting near Kibworth to remedy some defect in the engine. By some strange misunderstanding, on resuming the journey he reversed the engine, and ran at full speed backwards, coming into violent collision against a mineral train standing on the line. Several carriages were completely wrecked, and many passengers injured, one having both legs fractured. The engine-driver was working on an engine of a different construction from that to which he was accustomed.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The medical staff of Guy's the other day decided to send a communication to the Governors, unreservedly withdrawing the letter recently addressed to them in a hostile spirit by two of their members. They request the Governors, at the same time, to rescind the resolution calling on the senior physician and senior surgeon, the writers of the letters in question, to resign.

THE RECENT STORMS OF WIND AND RAIN.—The medical staff of Guy's the other day decided to send a communication to the Governors, unreservedly withdrawing the letter recently addressed to them in a hostile spirit by two of their members. They request the Governors, at the same time, to rescind the resolution calling on the senior physician and senior surgeon, the writers of the letters in question, to resign.



THE TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL.—The bronze griffin has been fixed in position, and in a few days the statues of the Queen and the Prince of Wales will be placed in their respective niches.

THE re-writing of old-fashioned plays with a view to render them more suitable to the taste of later times is a practice of such respectable antiquity that it may be said to date from a time as near to the dawn of our English drama as the nature of the case will permit. It was this business of refurbishing, indeed, which furnished Shakespeare with the earliest opportunity for the exercise of his talents; and, as everybody knows, it was the fate of the poet in his turn to submit to a process which the dramatic critic of our contemporary, *The Times*, rather inappropriately calls "rehabilitation," at the hands of Cibber and Garrick. Genest's "History of the Stage" will furnish the curious with abundance of humbler examples. Precedent, therefore, at least may be pleaded for Mr. Wills's new version of *Black-Eyed Susan* at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre; but a better plea still—better, perhaps, than the sanction of Mr. Jerrold's son, or even the consent of Mr. Jerrold himself signified by three raps under a spiritualist's table—is the simple circumstance that, while preserving the dramatic elements and the strong pathos of the original, the adaptor has substituted a poetical spirit for a rather coarse intermixture of practical fun and exaggerated sentiment. Substantially it is the same play. The gallant William comes home to his sorrowing and long-expectant Susan on leave; makes her joyful for a day or two, and departs, but returning shortly afterwards for a last good-bye, finds her molested by a Don Giovanni in naval uniform. Without waiting to identify her persecutor, William cuts him down, and then discovers that he has grievously wounded his own captain. Up to this point Jerrold's story is one rather for laughter than for tears; but what follows borders upon the tragic. The court-martial can entertain no pleas in extenuation; William is condemned, and, after a terrible leave-taking with Susan, is on the very point of being hanged to the yard-arm, when he is saved, not by that respectable old device a reprieve, but by a discharge from the Navy obtained for him as the reward of his conduct by Captain Crosstree himself; for this document being luckily dated the day before the sad occurrence, it follows that he had not committed the special offence against the Articles of War—namely, that of wounding his own captain—for which he had been condemned.

Oct. 16, 1880

The original play is very simple in conception and execution, and was doubtless intended rather for the delight of the simple folk who fill the pits and galleries of suburban playhouses than for the entertainment of refined and cultivated spectators. Nevertheless there is great dramatic power in its pathetic scenes, here retained almost intact; and its little story, as now refined and in great part rewritten, has much to recommend it. Its sailors and sea-shore folk are, of course, no more true to nature than the shepherds and shepherdesses of the old pastoral poets are like real rustics. It is an idealised life; but it is pretty to contemplate, and the whole is treated by Mr. Wills with a delicate sense of harmony. He has invented several characters, or it would be perhaps more correct to say that he has imagined for certain personages in the old piece equivalents of a more refined kind. There is the moody, envious, cross-grained fisherman Truck, a part played with admirable art by Mr. Wenman; there again is Polly played charmingly by Miss Kate Phillips, between whom and the postman Robert—also a new character, represented by that excellent actor Mr. Mackintosh—there are some entirely new scenes of true but quiet humour. Among the most striking of the numerous little touches of genuine art with which Mr. Wills's part of the work abounds is the entrance of an old woman, known to the people as Dame Green, to inquire after her sailor son. He is dead, killed in battle, and William dares not tell her the truth, but some one kindly advises her to go to the clergyman, who will tell her all. The momentary hush and feeling of gloom which her presence brings upon the joyful party has a fine effect, foreshadowing, though not at all oppressively, the troubles in store. These things may suffice to indicate the spirit in which the adaptor has approached his work. He has been well seconded by the efforts of the management; and it is rare, indeed, that a play has been acted with such sustained and uniform excellence. The interior of William's cottage in the first act is singularly picturesque and truthful. All the little details of a humble home, stored with useful objects by a loving wife, and adorned in accordance with her humble means and limited ideas, seem here accumulated, not obtrusively, but in the most natural way in the world. The little boy in his short canvas trousers and braces, and his red shirt, is perhaps not the least picturesque object in the picture. Equally good is the view of the sea-shore and the bay where the fleet is seen lying at anchor; and where Captain Crosstree, in the handsome person of Mr. Barnes, conducts himself with insinuating condescension, and joins in a country dance with the sailors, the sailors' wives, and the fishing people. Most striking of all the scenes is the deck of the old sailing frigate prepared for the dismal incident of the execution of William. The sorrowful details are here somewhat oppressive, and the highly studied and manly performance of Mr. Kendall in this part, together with the true pathos of Mrs. Kendall's Susan, contribute to render the later scenes almost intolerably painful. When the little lad is taught by her to kneel in prayer, a kind of chill runs through the house, and never perhaps have more tears been shed over fictitious sorrows. Everybody, it is true, knows perfectly well that somehow or other the official letter which the scoundrel Truck is keeping back will turn up in time, and that it will contain something to save the gallant seaman from his doom; but, in accordance with a well-known principle of stage illusion, this fact has but little effect upon the spectators' sympathy. Altogether, as somebody remarked, it was a damp evening last Saturday both inside and outside the St. James's Theatre. Perhaps the most hazardous change on which Mr. Wills has ventured is that of making Captain Crosstree a deliberate profligate, bent on corrupting the wife of the finest sailor in his ship, to whom he has on one occasion been indebted for his life. The original Captain is guilty only of a momentary folly as he is issuing from a tavern in his cups; but it is supposed that Mr. Wills regarded intoxication as too vulgar and commonplace a subject for the play in its regenerate state. If so, we think he was mistaken. The humours of drunkenness have indeed been developed of late on our stage to a degree which has excited disgust, but nothing of that kind was here needed. The naval captain of the early years of this century, however polished and gentlemanly in his sober moods, might certainly have been represented without any violation of historical truth as given on an occasion ashore to drink more freely than is consistent with wise and becoming behaviour. Mr. Barnes, who plays the part with a degree of spirit and ease that relieves it of much of its repelluteness, might well have been trusted to enact the drunken scene without offence, and thus have saved our old friend Captain Crosstree from a worse degradation. We need hardly say that Mr. Hare's performance of the part of the Admiral is one of the best pieces of acting in the play. Though Mr. Wills has furnished him with a new scene on the pretext of his presenting the brave William with a medal, he has still but little to do or say; but that little is done and said with such perfect self-possession and with such a happy mixture of suavity and command that the portrait is really perfect. Mention must be made of valuable aid lent in their several parts by Mr. Denny, Mr. Cathcart, Mrs. Mackney, Master Norton, Mr. J. B. Johnstone, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Draycott, and Mr. De Verney. The scenery painted for the occasion is the work of Messrs. Gordon and Harford.

Madame Modjeska, who has hitherto been seen at the COURT Theatre only in one character, that of the heroine of Mr. Mortimer's version of *La Dame aux Camelias*, appeared here on Saturday evening in a version by Mr. Wingfield, of Schiller's *Mary Stuart*. She created on the whole a very favourable impression; but considerations of space compel us to defer till next week a detailed notice.

A new play—or a play which is at all events new to the London stage—was produced at the GAIETY Theatre on Saturday afternoon with the title of *Trust and Trial*. The author, Mr. Calmour, who plays a leading part in his own piece, has taken for his theme the familiar notion of a wife with a terrible secret which sadly interferes with her domestic bliss. Some eight or ten years before the commencement of the action she had married a scoundrel from whom she parted at the church door. Believing the scoundrel dead she marries again; but the subject being painful she unwisely determined to withhold it from her second partner's knowledge. Consequences will be foreseen, husband No. 1 returns and tortures his wife by threatening to declare himself if not provided with money. He is caught by husband No. 2 in close conference with his wife, and terrible bickerings ensue. All, however, is at last explained, and the embarrassing first husband is got rid of by the accident of his stepping out on to an insecure balcony, which falling precipitates him to the ground. It is only fair to say that Mr. Calmour acknowledges that these materials are not new. It is a more serious objection that his scenes are rather tediously elaborated, though there are some evidences of dramatic tact in bringing about the situations, as they are called. *Trust and Trial* is to be performed again this afternoon. It is very well acted by Mr. and Mrs. Macklin in the leading characters, and by a Miss Liddon, who plays very cleverly the part of a mischief-making sister-in-law.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—*La Fille du Tambour Major* still runs its merry and melodious course, and is likely to continue to do so for some time, so long as it is supported by such efficient performers as Mesdames Loseby, Edith Blande, Sallie Turner, and St. Quinten among the ladies, and Messrs. Leslie, Kelleher, and F. Mervin among the gentlemen. Mr. W. Carleton having accepted an engagement for America, the part of Captain Robert is now taken by Mr. Harry St. Maur. This gentleman's voice seems scarcely powerful enough for so large a house, but any shortcomings in this respect may, perhaps, be accounted for by the nervousness produced by a first appearance in an unaccustomed place. To say nothing of

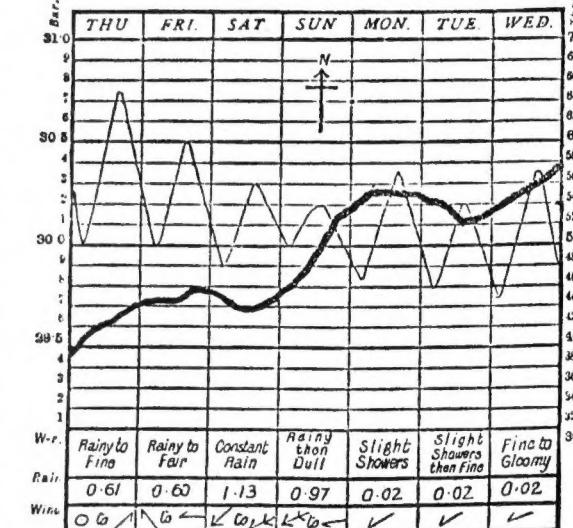
the magnificent ballet in the last act, this piece is worth seeing, if only for the sake of the minuet and gavotte in the second act, danced to Lully's delicious music.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Wednesday evening, October 20, a new first part will be produced, entitled *A Turquoise Ring*, from the pen of Messrs. W. E. Godfrey and E. W. Craigie, the music supplied by Mr. Lionel Benson. Mr. Corney Grain has also a new musical sketch, *The Haunted Room*, which he will give for the first time on the same evening.

ART-CULTURE AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.—Professor Richmond in his address, delivered on Monday before the Social Science Congress at Edinburgh, did not seem to take a very hopeful view of the "Probability of Art-Progress in the United Kingdom." He admitted that much had been accomplished of late years by the establishment of Picture Galleries, Museums, and Schools of Art, but deplored the facts that these were visited by a comparatively small class of people; that the very heart of the population, standing most in need of aesthetic culture and of its refining influences, was yet untouched by Art; and that outside those whose appetite for the lovely could be satisfied, there was a hungry crowd which would be satisfied too if it had the means, and if it was not dragged down into the slough of bad taste by daily influences. He declared that the real difficulty was to convince the mass of men that the aesthetic soul is worth saving at all, or that Art and taste were of any value whatever except as a pastime for the rich and lazy. We fully agree with the Professor's remarks concerning the "*restoration*" *versus* preservation of ancient buildings, and also with his unsparing condemnation of the stucco abominations which speculative builders have succeeded in making popular; and his suggestions that children of the citizen class should be taught to draw, and that the walls of Board schools and parish and Sunday schools should be adorned with photographs and casts of fine works of Art, are excellent in their way. The notion of an "*Inspector of Art*," corresponding to Her Majesty's *Licensor of Plays*, seems to us less practicable; but the astonishing thing to us is that the Professor seems to have made no allusion whatever to the efforts in the cause of Art-culture which have been made by the Sunday Society, especially as that Society had only the day previous held an important meeting in the very city where the Congress was assembled. It is to this and kindred Societies that we must look for the means of further developing the aesthetic taste of the masses. Working men and women, shopkeepers and their assistants, clerks, and others engaged daily, and all day long, in labouring for a livelihood, do not habitually, or even frequently, avail themselves of the advantages of such places as the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum; but that this is not their own fault is clearly proved by the dense crowds of appreciative visitors, mainly belonging to these classes of society, which are to be found there on every general holiday. The working man, be his aesthetic appetite ever so great, knows full well that his physical hunger, and that of his wife and children, must be first satisfied; and even if he be able to afford the sacrifice of a day's pay, he cannot always secure a day's leisure, since absence from work for that period would in too many cases mean dismissal, and weary, impoverishing waiting for fresh employment. The evening opening of galleries and museums, even if practicable, would do very little towards meeting the difficulty, because the fatigue and worry of a hard day's work does not leave a man in anything like a favourable condition, either mentally or physically, for the study of anything. The Sunday opening of these institutions seems therefore to be the sole possible solution of the problem; and, until this reform be effected, we fear that Professor Richmond and others must continue to bewail the slow progress of aesthetic culture. We, however, believe and hope that, despite the opposition of the Sabbatarians, the work of the Sunday Society will ere long be crowned with success. A distinct and significant step has been made by the establishment of a branch of the Society in the capital city of Scotland, the very stronghold of the "*unco guid*."

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK
OCTOBER 7 TO OCTOBER 13 (INCLUSIVE).

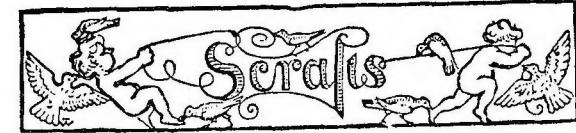
OCTOBER 7 TO OCTOBER 13 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.-- The thick line shows the variations in the height of the Barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—During the earlier portion of this week the weather was under the influence of a small depression, which came in over the Channel from the Bay of Biscay, and hung about in our neighbourhood until Sunday (10th inst.), causing a very large quantity of heavy rain, and occasional freshenings of the easterly wind. The most violent weather was experienced on Saturday afternoon (9th inst.), and the early hours of Sunday (10th inst.), when the wind rose to the force of a hard gale in squalls, and torrents of rain fell. The amount of rainfall during the four days ending Sunday (10th inst.) was as much as 3'31 inches, or half an inch more than the mean for the whole month of October, and of this amount 1'13 inches fell on Saturday, and 0'97 inches on Sunday (10th inst.). Since the final disappearance of the disturbance to which we have referred the weather has been much quieter and dryer, and at the close of the period a large area of high pressure is extending over us, bringing its usual accompaniments of light breezes and fair, though cloudy, skies. Temperature was rather high on Thursday (7th inst.), when a maximum of 65° was recorded, but since that time readings have been much lower, and on Sunday (10th inst.) and Tuesday (12th inst.) the thermometer did not get above 52° all day. No night frosts have occurred. The barometer was highest (30'38 inches) on Wednesday (13th inst.); lowest (29'44 inches) on Thursday (7th inst.); range, 0'94 inches. Temperature was highest (65°) on Thursday (7th inst.); lowest (45°) on Wednesday (13th inst.); range, 20°. Rain fell on six days. Total amount, 3'35 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 1'13 inches, on Saturday.

A HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS, from 1780 to 1820, is to be opened on November 15th, in the Künstlerhaus at Vienna. The paintings will be chiefly lent by the Austrian nobility, and the collection is expected to furnish a complete gallery of the Hapsburg family, as well as likenesses of the celebrities of a most interesting epoch.



BURNHAM BEACHES having become City property, the roads and walks close by are to be widened and improved, in order to more extensively open up the scenery.

THE CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE presented to the Americans will shortly be erected in Central Park, New York, as the corner-stone was laid with full Masonic ceremonies on Saturday.

CARRIER-PIGEONS are to be trained to fly backwards and forwards between Strassburg, Cologne, and Metz, the German Government intending to establish a regular pigeon post.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON MOUNT VESUVIUS has a very grand effect, according to *Engineering*. Eleven lamps are placed along the Vesuvian railway, and three between the upper terminus of the line and the crater itself.

AN UNPUBLISHED WORK BY VOLTAIRE has been brought out in Paris. *Le Sotisier de Voltaire* is a collection of jokes, songs, and satires, which was one of the MSS. bought from the philosopher's library by Catherine II. of Russia in 1778, and up to the present day had remained in manuscript at St. Petersburg. The volume is more interesting to bibliophiles than to the general public.

THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY was performed forty times, was witnessed by 175,000 spectators, and brought in 100,000. The profits will be divided into four parts—one for the educational establishments of the village, another to defray expenses of the theatre and performances, a third for the inhabitants who assisted in the organisation and furnished properties, and the fourth for the actors — Joseph Maier, who represented the Saviour, receiving 30l.

—Joseph Miller, who represented the Clerical, Reciting 3.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The winter session of classes and lectures was opened on Monday evening in the new lecture hall, the inaugural address being delivered by the Rev. the Warden, on "the present educational movement, musical and general." It was stated that the experiment of halls of residence for students had proved very successful, three of such halls being now open and in working order near the college, one for male students and two for lady students. The address was followed by the public presentation of diplomas, prizes, and certificates awarded at the

recent higher examinations in the two faculties of music and arts.

THE INJURY DONE TO PLANTS by the wet summer of 1879 and the succeeding severe winter is now being studied by the Royal Horticultural Society, which would be glad to receive trustworthy reports of the effects of the weather on plant-life in different parts of the country. Information has been sent in from several provinces; but the Society is anxious to obtain returns from every county in the British Isles, and will send suitable schedules to any one interested in the matter on application to the Rev. G. Henshaw, secretary to the Scientific Committee, 6, Titchfield Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

A VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED PATENT RECORD is now being published in our contemporary, *Engineering*, which, to judge from the copy we have received, will prove a great boon to inventors, as it forms a complete record of all patents from the date of application onwards. Accompanying this are abridgements of all specifications issued from week to week, these being framed with a view to give a clear idea of the special features of the patent, while numerous and explicit illustrations show the nature of the inventions far more distinctly than mere description. An information and inquiry room, stocked with the principal English and foreign technical journals, has also been opened to the public at the offices in Bedford Street.

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,398 deaths were registered against 1,353 during the previous week, an increase of 45, being 2 above the average, and at the rate of 19·9 per 1,000. These deaths included 5 from small-pox (an increase of 3), 16 from measles (an increase of 4), 63 from scarlet fever (a decline of 2), 15 from diphtheria (an increase of 5), 19 from whooping cough (a decline of 1), 25 from different forms of fever (an increase of 8), and 64 from diarrhoea (a decrease of 46). Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 266 (against 199 in the previous week), and exceeded the average by 42. There were 2,261 births registered against 2,435 during the previous seven days, being 227 below the average. The mean temperature was 50·5 deg., and 2·6 below the average. There were 10·9 hours of bright sunshine, the sun being 78·6 hours above the horizon.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC VESSEL, "JEANNETTE" has at length been heard of, but much anxiety is still felt respecting her safety. Mr. Gordon Bennett's vessel was at Cape Serdze Kamen on August 29, 1879, and intended to leave that night for Wrangel Land, by way of Kalintchin Bay. All the members of the Expedition were well. Talking of American discovery, further details of Lieutenant Schwatka's search for the Franklin relics continue to come to hand, and show how, in most cases, the cairns erected by the dying members of the Expedition had been rifled by the natives, so as to render identification most difficult, foxes or wolves having completed the work begun by the Esquimaux. Lieutenant Schwatka's party chiefly subsisted on reindeer tallow and meat, seal and walrus flesh, and fish, and were greatly harassed by wolves. The Esquimaux, however, set most ingenious traps. They placed in the snow two keen knife blades, smeared with blood, which the wolves eagerly licked, at the same time slicing their tongues. The cold prevented them from feeling the wounds, and their own warm blood tempted them to continue until the tongues were so scarified that death was inevitable. Another method was to roll a strip of whalebone in meat, which was held together by the frost until it was swallowed by the wolf, when the meat thawed and the whalebone opens out in the wolf's inside, speedily causing death.

M. OFFENBACH was a martyr to illness during the last ten years of his life, and often worked his best when suffering most. Of late he spent his summer in the well-known Pavilion of Henri IV. at St. Germain, the resort of so many Parisian celebrities, where, in the middle of July, the poor invalid, wrapped in a fur dressing-gown, had to shut all the windows, as the least draught would have been fatal. When his companions came home in the evening, the Paris *Figaro* tells us, they often expected to find him dead, but instead heard him hard at work at the piano, and, indeed, only a few hours before his death last week the composer was correcting the score of his latest work, *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*. This opera, by the way, now being mounted at the Opéra Comique, is almost entirely finished, and the few completing touches will be added by one of Offenbach's friends. M. Offenbach was most fidgety over the production of any new piece. He would sit at home all the morning perfectly silent, his feet higher than his head, until rehearsal time, when he was rolled up in a fur coat, furnished with an enormous cigar, and taken to the theatre. There he inspected the most minute details, and whilst perpetually crying *Très bien*, obliged the actors to go over their parts again and again. As he grew excited he would rush about, fling off his furs, and seize on the first thin coat which came to hand regardless of the owner. He was an admirable stage-manager, and would cut up the most charming portions of his score if he saw the least sign of dragging.—A portrait of M. Offenbach appeared in our issue of November 28, 1874, No. 261.



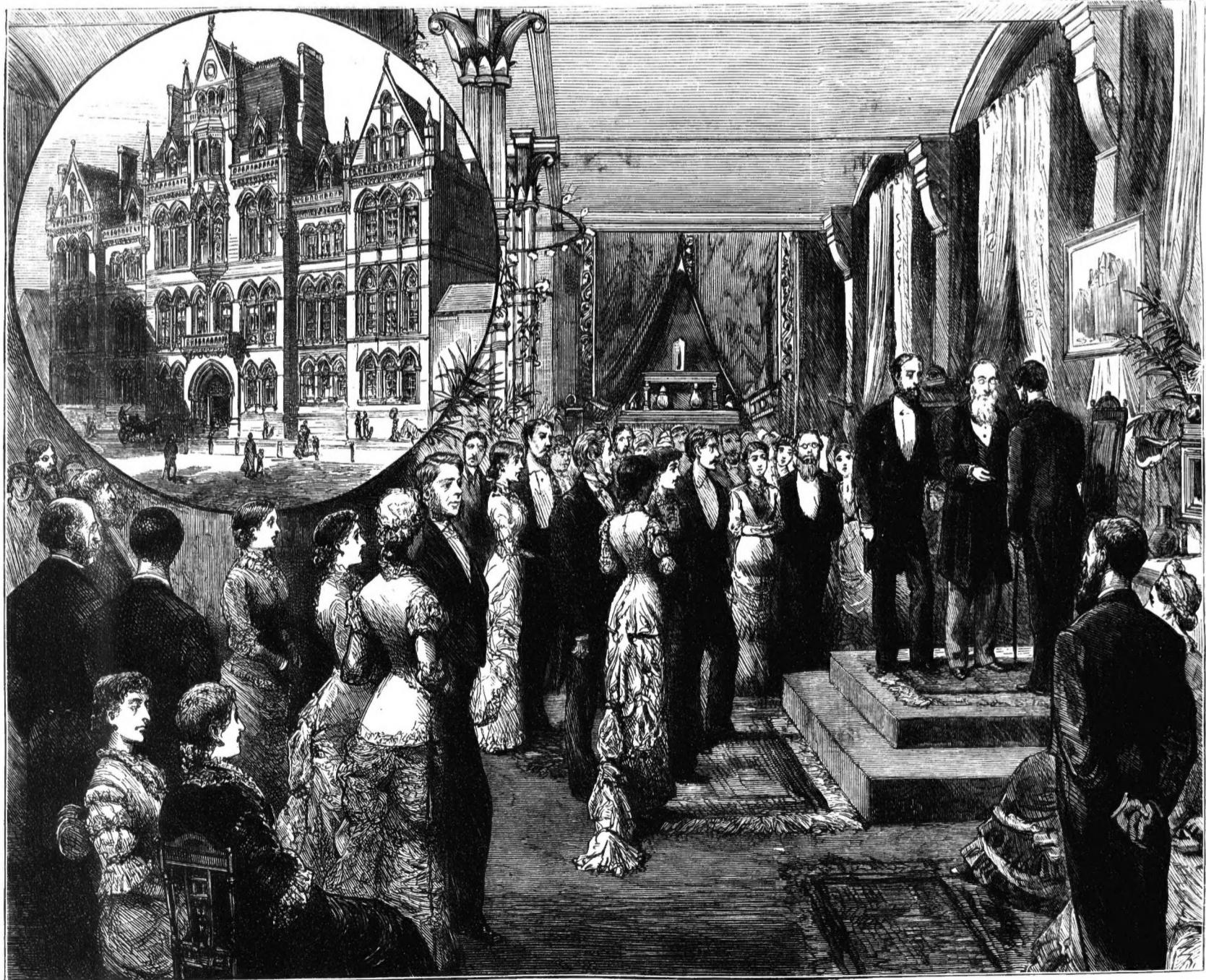
LIEUT. FRED. P. FORSTER WOOD, 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS
Killed During the Sortie from Candahar, August 16, aged 23



LORD REAY
President of the Social Science Congress for 1880



LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM HENRY NEWPORT, 28TH REG., N.I.
Killed During the Sortie from Candahar, August 16, aged 43



1. The Exterior of the College.—2. The Conversazione.

THE OPENING OF SIR JOSIAH MASON'S SCIENCE COLLEGE AT BIRMINGHAM



THE COMPLETION OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL—THE EXTERIOR FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL

The last five or six years have witnessed the falsification of two of the most famous Mediaeval prophecies. A Pope has at last "outlived the years of Peter," and Cologne Cathedral is completed.

The tradition with respect to the latter was that the architect, having completed the choir, and got out his plans for the nave and transepts, was quite unable to satisfy himself with any of the designs which he had drawn for the West front. Meditating over his various failures, the Evil One (who during the Middle Ages seems to have been a very accommodating person) appeared to him, and offered his services as architectural draughtsman. As a remuneration for such assistance he demanded nothing but the soul of the architect. The bargain was struck, and the Devil produced the design for the West front. The architect, however, repented, and called off from his agreement, and the Devil in a rage threw a large stone at the cathedral, with the intention of destroying the building. Now it is quite evident that "demon bowlers" in the Middle Ages were not so sure of their mark as they have become since the discovery of Australia, for instead of "taking" the cathedral, the stone fell into the Rhine, where it was to be seen for many years after. Failing in his attempt to destroy the building, the Devil did what many other ill-tempered people are in the habit of doing under similar circumstances: he predicted horrid things. The church was never to be finished, and the name of its architect was to be forgotten. Now the first of these predictions has been falsified, and if Kugler is to be believed the second also, for in his "Kunstgeschichte" he gives the name of Gerhard von Rile as the architect who commenced the Cathedral of Cologne.

The present appears to be the fourth Cathedral possessed by the city of Cologne. The first is presumed to have been erected by St. Maturus, A.D. 94. A second was commenced by Archbishop Hildebold about the year 819. This was destroyed by fire in 1080; and a third Cathedral erected shortly afterwards shared the same fate in 1248, the same year in which the present magnificent structure was commenced by Archbishop Conrad von Höxsteden. Whether the architect was the before-mentioned Gerhard von Rile is a matter of doubt; and it is even a question whether the name, Gerhard von Rile, may not be a mistake for Engelbert von Rile, who was Prince-Archbishop of Cologne in 1261. Whoever he was, there can be little or no doubt that the architect had studied his art in France, and not in Germany, as the plan of the choir of Cologne Cathedral is nearly identical with that of the Cathedral of Amiens, completed eight years before; and the patterns of the window tracery are deliberately copied from the French church. Some people have doubted whether Cologne Cathedral is really of so early a date, and have suggested that Conrad von Höxsteden only patched up the old Cathedral, and there is much in the architecture of the building to favour this view. If the church was really commenced so early as 1248, the work of its first architect must have been confined to the apse chapels, the outer aisles of the choir, and possibly the remarkably elegant sacristy; and it is greatly to be regretted that this architect, who ever he was, did not carry out more of his very noble design. We may, however, form some idea how he would have completed the choir from studying the beautiful church of Altenberge, near Cologne, which there is reason to suppose was his work. We cannot doubt that, had his design been carried out, Cologne would have been far less ornate and elaborate in character than at present, but would have possessed more grandeur and dignity. The upper portions of the choir exhibit the work of a very different mind and hand, and the noble simplicity and powerful treatment of the original design are somewhat sacrificed to constructive skill and excessive elaboration of detail.

The magnificent choir was completed and consecrated in 1322, and the nave and transepts commenced the same year under an architect called "Meister Johann," who is supposed to have produced the design for the West front, now hanging up in the cathedral, which has been strictly adhered to in completing the building. This most interesting drawing is executed in ink upon parchment, and it will be noticed that the parchment has been carelessly cut into two pieces. Now, when it was first proposed to complete the cathedral, every library in Europe was examined for the purpose of discovering drawings which might assist in the design, and it is related that one portion of this drawing for the West front was discovered at a library in France, but that the other half of the drawing could not be found, and Zwiner, the architect for the completion of the building, was in despair. It is related, however, that he was some time after walking in the garden of an inn near Darmstadt, when his attention was attracted to some beehives. Upon examining these he noticed that they were supported upon oak boards covered with parchment, and a closer inspection showed that the parchment had drawn upon it what was evidently an ancient architectural design. He of course soon became possessed of this treasure, not, however, knowing what it was. His delight may be imagined when, after careful cleaning, it was found to be the identical missing half of Meister Johann's design for the West front; the two portions were placed together, and found to fit exactly. We give this account as related to us, but do not of course vouch for the truth of it.

The erection of the nave seems to have been carried on pretty briskly during the fourteenth century; but to have lingered during the fifteenth, and to have been abandoned at the commencement of the sixteenth, probably on account of the religious troubles and disputes of the time. The following is the condition of the Cathedral as left by its mediaeval builders. The choir, with its aisles and sacristy were completed, half of the eastern walls of the transept were carried to their full height, the two northern aisles of the nave as high as the vaulting, the two southern aisles were only completed to the springing of the arches, and the great south-west tower to about one-third of its height.

The whole, except of course the choir, was covered in with temporary roofs, and wonderfully interesting the old building looked in this condition. The grand architectural effect of the completed Cathedral was wanting, yet this was almost made up for by the strange, mysterious appearance of the vast unfinished church, the intense picturesqueness and that wondrous charm which real antiquity seems to give to all buildings. As one entered the low-roofed nave, dark and gloomy, with vast unfinished columns, and then passed through the screen to the magnificent completed choir, with its lofty vaulting and superb stained glass windows, an impression was left upon the mind quite as lasting as that made by the finished building. And wandering about this vast but incomplete monument of bygone ages, one could try to realise what it would have been like if finished, and make a hundred dreamy plans in one's imagination, which could fortunately never be carried out, for the realisation of such dreams is always disappointing, and even the great design of Meister Johann is not free from the fate of all hopes realised.

The work of completing the cathedral was commenced in 1842, and brought to a completion on Saturday, August 14th, 1880, the anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone 632 years before! The outlay since 1821 is stated to have been about 900,000£., and a German architectural paper has estimated that from first to last two millions of money have been expended upon its erection. Some idea of the size of the vast structure may be gained from the following figures. The entire superficial area is about 82,500 feet; Whewell gives the internal area as 62,918, and Westminster Abbey as 32,189. The length of Cologne Cathedral is 480 feet; width across transepts, 290; and the height to the top of the spires, 515 feet, being the loftiest building in the world, and 65 feet higher than the Great Pyramid.

Cologne is often called the masterpiece of Gothic architecture, and, had the design of its first architect been carried out, it might have deserved that distinction, but the excessive elaboration introduced by those who continued the design during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries served to destroy the dignity and grandeur of the former plan, and give rather an air of confusion to its noble outlines. It has also, of course, suffered from being completed by modern workmen, who, from the very nature of things, must, however well they may be trained to understand Gothic architecture, introduce a certain mechanical spirit into the details, and thus their carvings, foliage, &c., are to a certain extent wanting in that poetical freedom and individuality which is so great a charm in all mediaeval work. The ancient architects, moreover, although they may have shown them so on their plans and drawings, would never have carried out two towers and spires exactly alike, or two transept fronts one the counterpart of the other.

We are not finding fault with the architects who have completed Cologne Cathedral for strictly adhering to the old plans. They were certainly wise in this, but we are simply pointing out that the old architects would not have done so, but would have introduced many interesting little variations as the work proceeded, and would by these means have avoided that monotony, which is undoubtedly a fault in the new portions of Cologne Cathedral—a fault for which no one is to blame, because it is the natural result of a work designed in an age of romantic invention and enthusiastic originality, being carried out by men living in a period which is purely mechanical, and entirely wanting in those poetical and inventive qualities which were the life and soul of mediaeval art.

We should caution our readers that if they want to see Cologne Cathedral in its completed state they had better delay their visit until the spring, as the removing the scaffolding to the spire will occupy some months.

H. W. BREWER



THE Council of the Photographic Society of Great Britain have again succeeded in collecting an assemblage of works comprising almost every class of photographic production, and illustrating the latest developments of the art. Among the 373 examples which occupy the gallery of the "Society of Painters in Water Colours" there are few which may not be regarded with interest, either from a scientific or an artistic point of view. The landscapes display infinite variety both of subject and method, and constitute the most attractive portion of the display. Among the most artistic in treatment and the most complete are several forest scenes and studies of rocks and ferns on a large scale, by Mr. Vernon Heath. The numerous Italian views by Mr. Andrew Pringle, too, are admirable examples of the art, remarkable not less for the taste displayed in the choice of subject, than for their perfect manipulation and delicate gradations of tone. Some beautiful transcripts of river scenery exhibited by the School of Military Engineering, and a series of picturesque and well selected street scenes in Bristol by Mr. W. Harvey Barton, are entitled to high commendation. Among the most noteworthy of the remaining landscapes, are those by J. Fernley, R. Keene, J. Milman Brown, and J. Valentine and Sons. The difficulty of arranging a group of living figures so as to produce an agreeable pictorial effect has not often been overcome. Of the few efforts of the kind in the present collection, none are very successful; nor do the single figures, with the exception of a series of tastefully-treated portraits of children, by Mr. J. R. Faulkner, present any feature of especial interest. By the Woodbury Co. there are several portraits of life-size enlarged from small negatives, and by the Autotype Co. some admirable reproductions of drawings and engravings, including a series of perfect *cas-similes* of some of the plates in Turner's "Liber Studiorum." Examples of the gelatine process, by which pictures are produced instantaneously, form an especial feature of the Exhibition. The extraordinary rapidity with which the image is impressed on the plate is admirably exemplified in several views of "Passing Trains," by Mr. J. Paget; in a picture of "Ships," taken on board a steamer going about nine knots, by Mr. J. Ritchie; and in the "Flying Dutchman," by Messrs. Marsh. Of the Platinotype method of printing, which claims to be absolutely permanent, there are some good specimens contributed by Mr. F. Hollyer and the Platinotype Co.

LIFE IN THE TEA DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

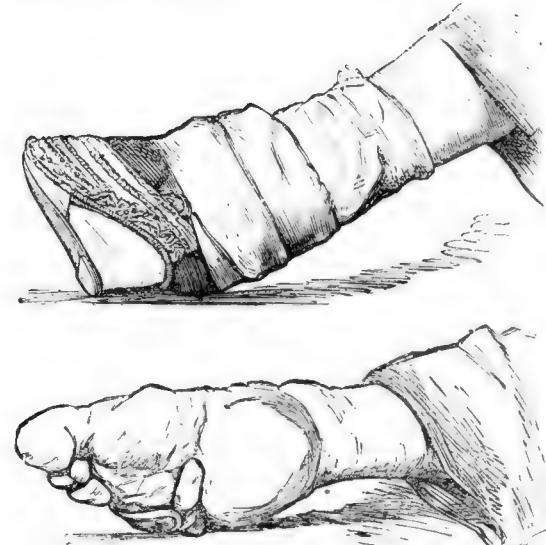
THE tea interest has now so much increased in India, and the quality of the beverage grown in the Terai and Darjeeling tea-district is so generally esteemed, that a few observations on the mode of production, and the general customs of the people, together with the mode of life of the European residents, may not be out of place. The districts where the finest tea is grown, and that which fetches the highest prices in the English market, extends over a vast area, called the Terai, at the foot of the Himalayas up to Kurseong and Darjeeling, several thousand feet above the plains, reaching as far as the borders of Nepal. The Terai—once a mass of deadly jungle and "tiger-grass," intersected by swamps, and full of miasma, was once called "the deadly Terai," so fatal was it to Europeans; but the spread of civilisation, and especially the drainage of the land, the burning of the dense jungle, and the opening out of tea plantations, has not only almost cleared up the vast expanse of miasmatic area, but has rendered the Terai a place where Europeans can now live with comparative comfort and safety, and as the industry has spread it has brought with it an increase of prosperity to the Terai population. The Terai proper is some ten or twelve miles from Kurseong—the first of the hill-stations in the Darjeeling district. Kurseong is some 5,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by splendid hills, whose summits are crowned by magnificent timber, and from the hotel there is a splendid view of the snows and of Kinchinga (The Mount of the Three Peaks)—the second highest of the Himalaya range, 25,320 feet high. Recently the Ex-Governor-General Lord Lyton came up to Kurseong and Darjeeling, partly by the new steam tram, really a small railway, which runs along the cart road from Silligoree to Kurseong, on to Darjeeling, a distance of some forty-five miles. Darjeeling itself is the military cantonment, and is a place of resort in the season for invalids and persons desirous of escaping the heat of the plains; but, though most of the persons who go there stop merely for "the society," it is still not nearly so pleasant a climate to reside in as Kurseong, being very cold, very damp, and always nearly up in the clouds. But the great source of interest, more especially from a commercial point of view, is "tea." At one time—not many years ago—all the hillsides were clad with forest, which has been cleared away, and tea bushes planted in their stead. The mode of procedure is to clear a given quantity of land of jungle and timber. This is done by "nicking" the trees so as to prevent the sap rising, and next dry season felling them, reserving the best for firewood, charcoal, building purposes, &c. The ground is then hoed up by native coolies—many of them women and some children. Meanwhile a rude bungalow is run up for the manager, and a "go-down" or factory erected. Next year the garden is mapped out by stakes set four feet apart, in every direction, and between these tea seeds

are planted. It is calculated that a new garden will not "bear" for three or four years. Meanwhile the *pukka* bungalow and factory are being built, and the stables and coolie lines run up. The garden now being in working order, plucking leaf commences about the end of March. The female natives are the pluckers, they being able to pluck much quicker and more delicately than the men. The leaf when collected is put into a loft in the tea-house to wither. The tea-house is built of strong stone walls, with some eighty to one hundred fires along the sides, the loft being over these fires, and composed of loosely fitting bamboos covered by coarse matting. The hot air ascends, and withers the leaf enough for the next process, that of "fermenting." The leaf in this process is roughly rolled into balls, and allowed to ferment for two or three hours, according to the season, weather, quality of the tea, and special desire of the individual planter. The next process consists of "rolling" the tea. It is put into a press and rolled about under pressure in various directions for an hour or more. It is then transferred into canvas bags and placed under two strong boards under pressure. The top one is made to move backwards and forwards, and so rotates the bag and leaf, giving it the "curl." It is next placed over a charcoal fire in the "go-down," on a circular bamboo mat disc, and "blackened." This is the real withering process. The tea is now put into a sorting machine, and comes out as Pekoe, Souchong, and broken tea. It is then tasted and sorted and packed for the market.

One of our sketches represents a scene in a tea garden, showing a "khud" or precipice, and some planters visiting their districts. Some of the natives, who are picking leaf, wear rings in their noses, and all nearly wear strings of rupees round their necks and baubles on their legs and arms. Another illustration represents a medical visit to the coolie lines. When the natives get sick they call in their native doctor, who is also a kind of priest, and who beats a tom-tom and charms the patient in other ways. It is only when really severe illness occurs that they see the European surgeon, and then all their pots and cooking utensils must be removed from the house before surgeon enters, otherwise he would defile them, and they should be thrown away. No. 4 represents an incident of daily occurrence in the Bazaar and elsewhere, when "good Samaritans" rid each other of certain six-legged animals. No. 5 represents the delights and discomforts of travelling on the steam tramway. Nos. 1, 2, and 6 represent various processes in the tea manufacture, viz.: winnowing, sorting, withering leaf, tea tasting, packing for export, and rolling tea with the Jackson machine. J. A. RAYE

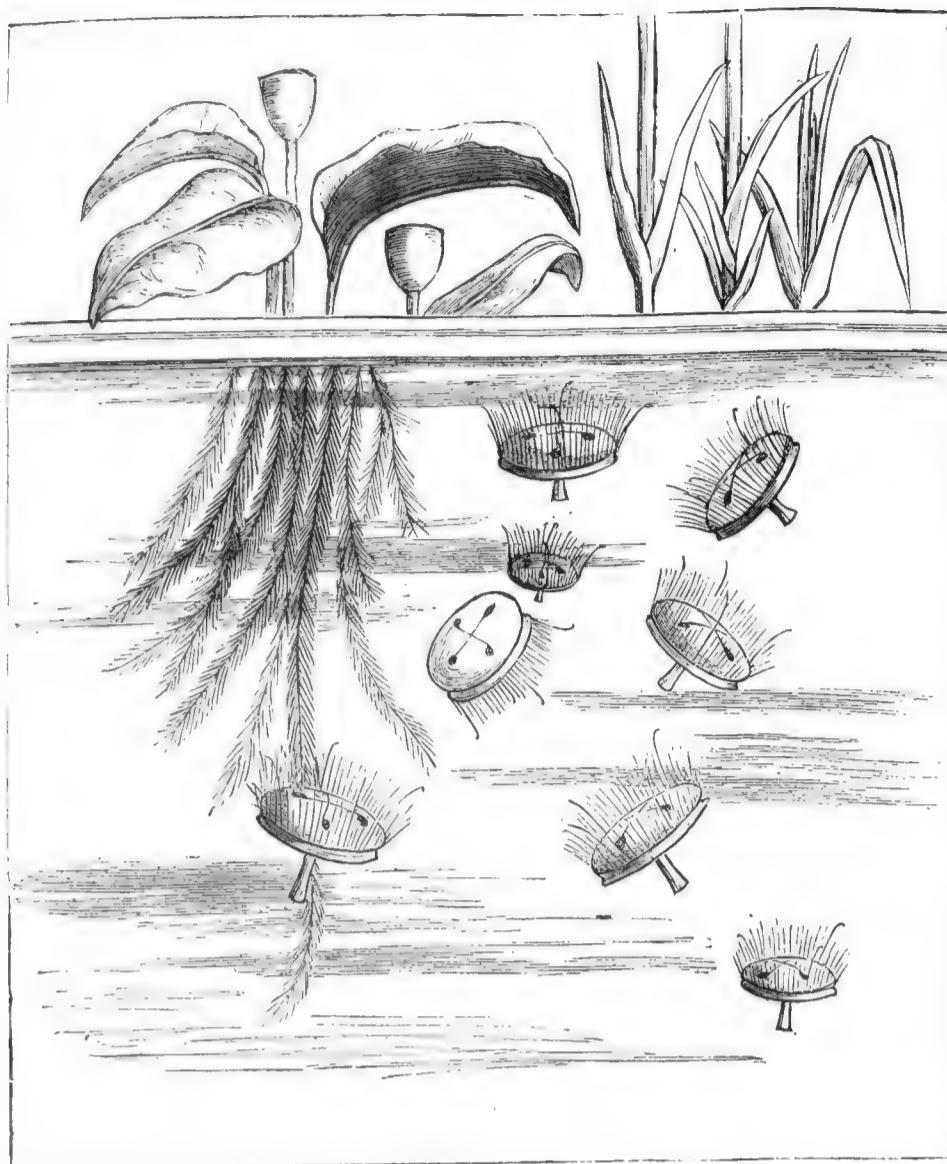
CHINESE WOMEN'S FEET

AN American missionary, Miss Norwood, of Swatow, recently described in a *Times* paragraph how the size of the foot is reduced in Chinese women. The binding of the feet is not begun till the child has learnt to walk. The bandages are specially manufactured, and are about two inches wide and two yards long for the first year, five yards long for subsequent years. The end of the strip is laid on the inside of the foot at the instep, then carried over the toes, under the foot, and round the heel, the toes being thus drawn towards and over the sole, while a bulge is produced on the instep, and a deep indentation in the sole. Successive layers of bandages are used till the strip is all used, and the end is then sewn tightly down. The foot is so squeezed upward that, in walking, only the ball of the great toe touches the ground. After a month the foot is put in hot water to soak some time; then the bandage is carefully unbound, much dead cuticle coming off with it. Frequently, too, one or two toes may even drop off, in which case the woman feels afterwards repaid by having smaller and more delicate feet. Each time the bandage is taken off, the foot is kneaded to make the joints more flexible, and is then bound up again as quickly as possible with a fresh bandage, which is drawn up more tightly. During the first year the pain is so intense that the sufferer can do nothing, and for about two years the foot aches continually, and is the seat of a pain which is like the pricking of sharp needles. With continued rigorous binding the foot in two years becomes dead and ceases to ache, and the whole leg, from the knee downward, becomes shrunk, so as to be little more than skin and bone. When once formed, the "golden lily," as the Chinese lady calls her delicate little foot, can never recover its original shape. Our illustrations show the foot



both bandaged and unbandaged, and are from photographs kindly forwarded by Mr. J. W. Bennington, R.N., who writes:—"It is an error to suppose, as many do, that it is only the Upper Ten among the daughters of China that indulge in the luxury of 'golden lilies,' as it is extremely common amongst every class, even to the very poorest—notably the poor sewing women one sees in every Chinese city and town, who can barely manage to hobble from house to house seeking work. The pain endured while under the operation is so severe and continuous that the poor girls never sleep for long periods without the aid of strong narcotics, and then only but fitfully; and it is from this constant suffering that the peculiar sullen or stolid look so often seen on the woman's face is derived. The origin of this custom is involved in mystery to the Westerns. Some say that the strong-minded amongst the ladies wanted to interfere in politics, and that there is a general liking for visiting, chattering, and gossip (and Chinawomen can chatter and gossip), both and all of which inclinations their lords desired, and desire, to stop by crippling them."

A GIGANTIC VULTURE of a very rare kind, known as the "Adrian," has been shot in the mountainous portion of the Gard, in Southern France. In its dying struggles the bird killed a large dog which attacked it on the ground, and when dead, was a heavy weight for two men. The vulture measured over three feet from head to tail, and its expanded wings covered a space of seven feet.



FRESH-WATER MEDUSÆ AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

OUR engraving represents the *Limnecodium Sowerbi*, the fresh-water Medusa, recently discovered in the Victoria Regia tank at Regent's Park, by Mr. Sowerby, the Secretary of the Botanical Society. Our scientific readers will observe in the structure of this unique jellyfish the exceptional characteristics which distinguish it from other Medusæ, as pointed out by Dr. E. Ray Lankester in his report to the Royal Society, at a recent meeting of the Society; where also Mr. Sowerby showed a number of living specimens which he had kept in confinement, and mentioned some of their peculiar habits. If the water is not kept up to a temperature of about 85° Fahrenheit, the animal falls to the bottom of the water and remains torpid until the temperature is raised, when it again becomes active. He has also observed the Medusa feeding on the Daphnia, which abounds in the same water. The diameter of the disc of the Medusa does not exceed one-third of an inch. Dr. Ray Lankester, to whom we are indebted for the sketch from which our illustration is engraved, states that it is the only Medusa which inhabits fresh water, and must have been introduced with tropical weeds from the West Indies.

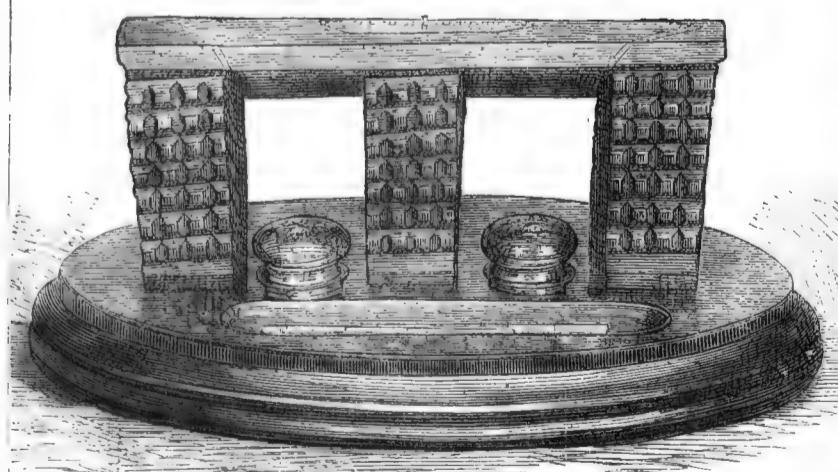
CETEWAYO'S PILLOW

OUR illustration depicts a pillow belonging to Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, taken whilst in pursuit of the king in August, 1879, by the Mounted Troops, under command of Major P. H. S. Barrow, 19th Hussars, and presented by him to the officers of the 19th

"THEY most of them poison themselves some time or other," said a professor of botany the other day, in speaking of the eaters of fungi, and it must be granted that such a remark, coming from a learned source, is by no means encouraging to those who are disposed to investigate Nature's larder a little more thoroughly than is generally the case. On the other hand, however, it must be said, that by poisoning the Professor merely meant the production of a serious disordering of the system, and not killing by eating strange food. The "most of them" meant those experimental people, who try whether the many funguses that spring up in wood and field in the autumn may not contain good qualities, and become savoury additions to our daily fare, and as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so here there is no other proof—no means of telling a wholesome fungus from one that contains such dangerous poison as may result in death. With the probability of such a skeleton at the feast, it is only natural that the whole family of Agaricus should be looked upon with suspicion, but it must be borne in mind, that our old friend the potato belongs to a very poisonous class, that its fruit, the potato apple, and its stem and leaf, are probably dangerous, and a fit of illness may be safely guaranteed to him who gets over the unpleasant bitter, and eats freely of those green tubers that have not been properly earthed up, but have coloured in the sun and air.

This by way of apology for a much-abused race; for, while we freely eat the common field-mushroom with its white top and pink or brown gills, and also the dirty-looking scaly variety that is cultivated on beds, we call all the rest toadstools, where there are many as pleasant to the taste, and far more plentiful than the growers in the field. From the fact of their not being gathered, they lie rotting year after year, for there is not one person in ten thousand who will not stigmatise them as poisonous. They have good cause, it must be allowed, for speaking as an eater of these ungodly viands, beand after the experience of years, the difficulties of distinction, between the dangerous, the risky, the doubtful, the moderate, and the really wholesome and good is so very slight, that it requires the knowledge only to be obtained by experience and study to decide at once and without hesitation. Several books have been written in a popular style, and they are excellent in their way, but at the same time bad, for they give the little knowledge that is a dangerous thing. Their descriptions are good and their plates clever, moderate, and poor. A tyro reads a chapter and looks at a picture, goes out enthusiastically for a walk, and comes back with a pocket or basketful of fungi that answer to the description, and resemble the plate; but if he cooks and eats he may find himself a sufferer from so unpleasant a form of indigestion, if not something worse, that he will be disgusted with the subject for ever. For the fact is the gradations between the various species are sometimes so fine that it requires the educated eye to make sure. As then it does not fall to the lot of many to find facilities for obtaining this knowledge, the greatest care should be exercised, and to those who experimentally it may be said when in doubt, play a trump—in other words, throw the fungi away.

With so many drawbacks, it may be considered unwise to attempt to make fresh additions to our table; but this is by no means advocated: what I would say to the inexperienced, except in particular instance is:—Put not your trust in coloured plates, and do not be deluded by books; but if you are willing to taste a few new luxuries, take a basket with you on your next country walk,



Hussars on his return from Zululand last November. It has been mounted as an inkstand by W. Thornhill and Co., 144, New Bond Street, London. The pillow is cut from the solid wood, and is curiously carved. It is quite distinct from, and can be lifted out of, the plinth which forms the inkstand.

STAGE MANAGEMENT IN JAPAN is somewhat eccentric. When an actor is killed during the play a man in black rushes on and holds a large cloak before the supposed corpse, who rises and runs off the stage. The scenes are never shifted, but the whole stage revolves upon wheels, while between the acts the children amongst the audience rush behind the curtain and play until the drum beats for another act. The performance begins at 10 A.M., and the audience provision themselves for twenty-four hours, curling themselves up on mats and smoking the whole time.

and you shall pick as follows. It is taken for granted that you know the ordinary mushroom, and its variety the great horse-mushroom, both of which are of exquisite flavour and most wholesome, if—please take notice of that if, and apply it to the whole fungi tribe—if they are young and fresh. If otherwise, a more noxious compound could hardly be eaten, and many of the cases of poisoning we read of are undoubtedly due to the fact of the sufferers eating ill-cooked, half-decomposed mushrooms of a perfectly wholesome family. For recollect, too, that cooking has much to do with the making wholesome, as well as palatable, of our food.

It is taken for granted, then, that you know the ordinary mushroom, but if you should find yourself beneath a clump of Scotch firs, and see the ground studded with little flat-topped parasol-shaped fungi of a neutral greenish colour at the top, with a series of rings of a darker colour thereon, and the under part of a faint salmon colour, pick them, or better still, slice off their heads with care, and if from the wound should exude a plentiful juice like melted red sealing-wax, take them home to cook, for you have stumbled upon *Agaricus deliciousus*. There can be no mistake here. The fact of finding them under fir trees, and the juice like red sealing wax are your guides—the latter being unmistakable—and the dish is good. Again, if when your walk lies amongst sandy heath and gorse bushes, or on some common or hill, or on the tops of the banks by some sandy cutting, you come upon a cluster of curious-looking fungi, the young unopened ones, like so many eggs, with shaggy brown and white scaly skins stuck on the tops of sticks nine inches and a foot long, while the older specimens are opened out into a perfect Japanese sunshade, pick one of these latter, hold it by its long stalk, and see if it has a ring of soft downy vegetation on the parasol-like stick, and if that ring will in its entirety slip up and down. See too, that the gills or thin plates beneath, like the innumerable ribs of the sunshade, are white; and lastly, use a trifle of force and try to take the stick out of the sunshade top. If it is what you want, that stick or stem will come out quite cleanly as from a socket, leaving a smooth round pit from which the ribs radiate. That is the hole made by Nature to hold the butter, for throw the stem away, and take that fungus home to cook—you have found *Agaricus procerus*, the Parasol Mushroom. The loose sliding ring and the long stem coming clean out of the soft scaly topped mushroom, with white gills, growing in sandy lands, are unmistakable guides.

Again, you are walking in a pasture, and you see that which somewhat resembles a baby's head tied up in a clean damask napkin, and the knots stuck in the ground. If it is delicate and white you pick it from the grass, and at once cut off the dirty bottom that just dipped into the earth. You will find then that you have a great solid ball of what on closer inspection proves to be delicate white pith covered with a skin like the finest white kid. There may be a crack here and there, as if the kid was too delicate to hold so much goodness, but so long as you find it is sound and white, keep it—yellowness means decomposition—take it home, peel it, cut it in thin slices, egg and crumb them like sole, and fry them and serve. If you prefer it do this last by deputy, but as you love what is good do not do the eating in the same way, for you have a delicacy here: it is the Giant Puffball. Do not be deluded into picking the small rough fellows of a similar shape, nor those with dark interiors, but these great fellows, as big as a baby's head; and eat and be thankful, while you regret the days when you used to pick these very balls of pith to use as missiles and pelt your youthful friends.

What next? Oh, there are plenty more, but this is not to be a cramming with fungi, but a pleasant lesson and a safe one, that any person may learn without fear of making a mistake. But another, the commonest of all, must be included. Some working men have found out the value of the little pale buff fairy-ring mushroom, and there can hardly be a mistake made here, for every one must know the ring-like clusters growing in dark grass, in pastures, or on commons, in our parks, everywhere in fact. Mark its pale buff colour like badly-cooked piecrust or law calf, the thin stem, the few gills of the same colour, above all the numbers in which they grow together. This, the ordinary *champignon*, can be gathered in perfect safety and enjoyed. But, once more, pick it young, and in the cooking omit the stems—which are like strips of leather—and cook them well.

As I have said there are plenty more that are pleasant to the eye, and good for food, but here are four delicious fungi that grow in abundance, year by year. Unless wilfully made, their points are so simple, they are so easily recognised, that error is impossible, and any one who tries them will greet the trial as making a pleasant addition to the table. But beware, Oh! brother or sister enthusiast, when you are glorying in your discovery, of making the benefits known. Don't tell your friends and acquaintances, or delude them into partaking of your new-found dishes: let them learn for themselves. Proselytism in fungi eating, I can assure you, does not pay. They will eat in dread, and make themselves ill with something else, laying upon your devoted head the credit of their ailment. Above all, don't tell Hodge or Hodges that plenty of good food is wasting in the fields and waste lands, for Hodge will smile, shake his head full of suspicious wisdom, and go away thinking, "What fools some folk can be sure-ly!"

G. MANVILLE FENN

A RELIC

WHAT'S this? A lock of woman's hair

Among my dusty papers!

'Tis like a breath of country air

In London smoke and vapours,

A golden tress! Ah yes, I know,

'Twas Ethel's hair twelve years ago.

Twelve years ago! How strangely times

Have altered, since together

We listened to the village chimes,

Out there among the heather.

We listened, after church, on Sunday,

Careless of colds and Mrs. Grundy.

And, oh that day, that glorious day

When, floating down the river,

While Cookham Lock behind us lay,

We plighted troth for ever.

The future, and still more the present,

To us just then seemed not unpleasant.

Sweet Ethel! Still I seem to see,

(Alas! 'tis only seeming)

That golden head quite close to me,

Those tender, dark eyes beaming,

The lips, from which came, soft and low,

The murmured "Yes," twelve years ago.

And then, why did we pause so long?

I know I loved you dearly

In those old days; how things went wrong,

I can't remember clearly.

We loved, and yet somehow we tarried,

Till both got tired, and you got—married.

Ah well! I'll put the tress away,

In this old escritoire;

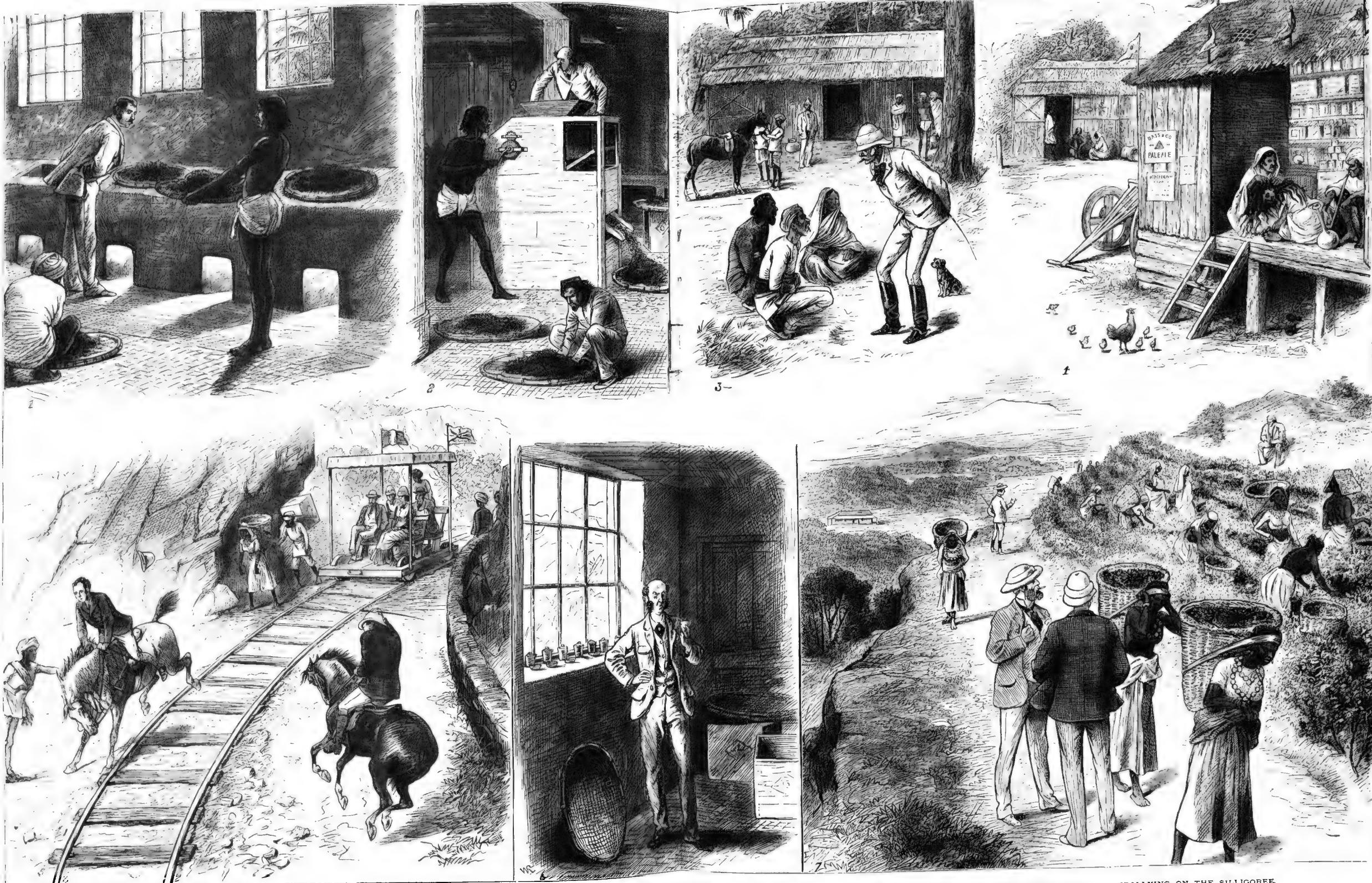
Last time we met your hair was grey,

And now—we meet no more.

Above your grave the grasses mingle,

And I am forty, fat, and single.

CL MINT DAYNE



"WITHERING THE LEAF" OVER CHARCOAL FIRES.—2. SORTING TEAS IN THE WINNOWING MACHINE.—3. A MEDICAL INSPECTION.—4. "GOOD SAMARITANS!" A DAILY EPISODE IN THE KURSEONG BAZAAR.—5. TROLLYING ON THE SILLIGOREE KURSEONG, AND DARJEELING TRAMWAY: AWKWARD FOR "HORSE PEDESTRIANS!"—6. SAMPLING AND TASTING TEA.—7. SCENE IN A TEA-GARDEN, SHOWING A "KHUD" OR PRECIPICE.

THE GRAPHIC



A MORE than usual variety of well-written articles rather than many of distinctive excellence characterises the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*. In "Obstruction, or Clôture," the Right Hon. Lord Sherbrooke descends from the serene heights of the Upper House to denounce, with indignant vigour, the "unbounded license," which threatens, if unchecked, to destroy the credit of the great Assembly in which Mr. Robert Lowe was of old time a brilliant leader. Yet the majority have but to will it and, whether by "moving the previous question," as in America, or "the clôture," as in France, speakers against time can easily be put to silence. The laxity which hesitates to repress at once a mischief which "is fast becoming inveterate and will soon become ineradicable," is, perhaps, the worst feature in the matter. With a "ubiquitous Press" and a House of Lords to boot, it is idle to suppose the adoption of the "clôture" would impede legitimate freedom of discussion.—Some capital extracts—only too brief—from the "Diary of Lin Ta-jen's Mission to England," translated by F. S. A. Bourne, throw amusing light upon the inner thoughts of an educated Chinese with respect to European civilisation. The quaint foreign mannerisms apart, the underlying sentiment is much what might have emanated from a staunch Tory of the seventeenth century set suddenly face to face with the railroads, the competition, and the hardness of the nineteenth. "Very fine, very amazing," we seem to hear him say; "but there is something better than all this in Confucius. It will never do for China."—Under the title of "The Portsmouth Custom," Lord Lympington, M.P., gives a short account of a system of tenant-right which has worked well for fifty-eight years on a great estate in Wexford.—An animated sketch of "Wapiti-running on the Plains," or the chase of one of the rarest of the great game of the Far West, by the Earl of Dunraven, forms an appropriate pendant to the "Chase: its History and Laws, Part I.," by the Lord Chief Justice—an inquiry so wide and varied, that his first chapter barely carries us past the period of the author of the Cynegetics.—Mr. Frederick Harrison's "Creeds, Old and New. Part I.," is to our old-fashioned taste hardly more than very vigorous declamation.

In the *Contemporary* the Duke of Argyll proceeds to investigate the "Unity of Nature" in connection with the phenomena of Life and the place of Man among organised beings.—"Through Siberia," by the Rev. Henry Lansdell, or the story of a summer journey through Northern Asia by a route never before taken by English travellers, gives a pleasing picture of Siberia and its inhabitants both bond and free, more especially in the provinces watered by the Ussuri and the Amur. Apparently, whatever was the case in former times, the Siberian exile, even at the mines, is rarely the victim of exceptional severity now, unless indeed we charge the Russian prison authorities with the inexorable rigour of a seven months' winter.—"Sources of History, and How they Can be Utilised," by James Gairdner, is a short masterly paper from which one rises with a sense of bewilderment at the work yet to be done by the palaeographer in the first place—no great collection of MSS. as yet is quite, it seems, satisfactorily catalogued—and then by the historian in turning the results of palaeography to account.—"Voters, not Votes; or, the Strength of the Parties at the Last Two General Elections," in which Mr. A. Frisby seems to prove by carefully drawn-up tables that neither in 1874 was the country so Conservative, nor in 1880 so Liberal, as is generally supposed; and a learned summary by Professor Reusch of the story of "Gallico and the Roman Inquisition," motived possibly by the fact that Herr von Gebler, who has really spoken the "last word" on the matter, sums up with considerable leniency towards the Curia, are also admirable articles of a kind for which the *Contemporary* has long been celebrated.

A genial essay upon "Country Parsons," that uniquely English type of humanity from whom Disestablishment, let us hope, is still far off, is the best paper, to our taste, in the *Cornhill*, not excepting even a dainty article on "Venetian Folk-Songs," and the Rev. Harry Jones's sensible notes on that somewhat threadbare subject, "Homes of Town Poor." "Washington Square" grows a little less chilly, though hardly to the extent of changing the readers' mood from criticism to ardent sympathy with its heroine.

In *Fraser* Mr. T. E. Cliffe Leslie's clever discursive paper upon "Easy Methods" from literature to policy, from the convenient "perhaps" and "more or less" which enable hasty writers to risk without fear the seemingly boldest generalisations to the facile redress of Irish peasant wrongs by the simple negation of Irish landlord rights, deserves, as it receives, the place of honour.—In "A Greek Hamlet," a pathetic Herodotean legend undergoes an amount of subjective modern expansion which would more perplex the "Father of History," could he reappear upon the scene, than the darkest saying that ever fell upon his ear from priests or oracles in his life-long wanderings.—An ancient health resort, newly swept and garnished, is pleasantly described in Dr. Story's "Dax."—Under the title of "Economical Reform at Oxford," a tutor dwells regrettfully on the amount of terminal Battels at the more popular colleges. The grievance, in the main, is a very old one, though we were scarcely prepared to learn that twenty years of changes bordering on revolution had increased, instead of lessening, the amount of "necessary expenses" for men in college. Fortunately, the economically dispossessed can escape by going up as "students unattached."

Blackwood's usual political article—even more than usually vigorous as it pounces on everything that went amiss in "The Stump Ministry: Its First Session"—is perhaps the chief feature in the October number.—"Bush Life in Queensland" comes, as Australian romances should, to a satisfactory conclusion.—"Society and the Salons before the French Revolution" is a fair paper on a social period to whose "graceless grace," to quote Mr. Swinburne, lapse of time only adds increasing fascination.

Of five papers in *Macmillan* three are fiction, a fresh instalment of Mrs. Oliphant's excellent tale, the concluding chapters of Miss Macquoid's touching Breton legend of Yves, and the first of a decidedly promising story, "The Portrait of a Lady," by Mr. Henry James, jun.—Dr. Freeman's learned "Glastonbury, British and English," quite redeems the number from any charge of undue lightness which over-measure of novels and novelettes might at the first blush be thought to justify.

"Ruins of Central America," Part I., by Désiré Charnay, the first of a series of reports from an expedition now exploring the ancient cities of Mexico and the Isthmus, illustrated by photographs taken on the spot, and containing in this first part a good account of Teotihuacan, "City of the Gods," and of the famous "Sun-stone," or so-called "Stone of Sacrifice," is, on the whole, the most noticeable paper in the new number of the *North American Review*.—Other excellent articles are the "Trial of Mrs. Surratt," by J. W. Clampitt, at that time junior counsel for the defence; "Chinese Institutions," by S. Wells Williams, and "Steamboat Disasters," by R. B. Forbes.

"Reminiscences of Washington," VII., containing among other capital *ana*, the ever ludicrous story of Greenough's colossal statue of George Washington, are still among the most amusing of the many good things in the pleasant *Atlantic Monthly*. "A National Vice," by R. G. White, or an American's notes of English drinking customs in all ranks of society and among thirsty people (not drunkard in any sense) of either sex, is a comical blending of *naïve* surprise with secret envy of our good digestions.—*En revanche*,

"People of a New England Factory village"—mostly, it is true, Irish or French Canadian emigrants—may make an Englishman justly proud of the higher state of things in Lancashire.

A spirited description of a specially American form of sport, "Porpoise-shooting in a Canoe," would alone repay the purchaser of *Scribner's Monthly* for his outlay.—"The New South," an account of the growth of small farming in the old Slave States, and "Shanty Town," a sketch of a working man's Bohemia in a New York suburb, are other highly interesting articles.

The *Gentleman's* has some noticeable critical articles. "A New Study of *Love's Labour's Lost*" is an examination of the influence on the Shakesperian comedy of contemporary events in France, as at once suggesting names, characters, and incidents, and explaining the extreme early popularity of this comparatively 'prentice work of the great dramatist. For in 1589 all England was stirred with the echo of the religious wars in France, Navarre, Dumaine (Mayenne), Longueville, and, above all, Biron were household words among the gallants at the Globe. Armado, the "phantastical Monarch," had been the sport of Elizabeth's gay courtiers. The "pretty page" may be an allusion to the Ambassador La Mothe. May not, too, the stage incident of the disguise of the French Lords "as Russians" be a reminiscence of Pissensky's mission in 1583, or of talks with Giles Fletcher (Elizabeth's Envoy to the Czar, and John Fletcher's uncle), whose own book about "the Russe Commonwealth" was published just two years later?—In "A Relic of Dryden" Mr. A. C. Swinburne attempts to show the workmanship of "glorious John" in certain scenes from a contemporary comedy, *The Mistaken Husband*, a play which, its preface tells us, was left in Mr. Dryden's hands for approval, and by him given to the players, and whose authorship the poet subsequently disclaimed in terms which do not, however, exclude the hypothesis that he may have had, "if not a hand, at least a finger," in the pie.—"Hospitaler Work at St. John's Gate in 1880," telling how the "Old Gate of the Priory in Clerkenwell" has passed once more into the hands of the English branch of the Ancient Order of St. John, and to what good uses it is at present turned, is another paper that cannot fail to interest the readers of the *Gentleman's*.

The *University* for Michaelmas is not a very strong number. "Keats and Severn," is a brief pleasant account of the latter-day surroundings of a man who "slipped so noiselessly from the world" that even the English newsmongers in Rome knew not of his death till some days after, but who will long be remembered as the friend of Keats.—"What is the Fourth Dimension?" is a meritorious attempt to make conceivable to imagination, if not to reason, that latest mystery of transcendental geometry, a fourth dimension of space.

In *Temple Bar* the exciting "situations" of Mrs. Parr's stirring romance of Cornish smugglers are pleasantly relieved by two fair biographical papers on Romney, the painter, and "Monk" Lewis, and by a new instalment of the clever novelette, "A Little Bohemian."—In "Clemence Isaure" Mr. Besant has hardly been so fortunate as usual in his researches among the byways of French literature and legend. The mythical patroness of Tolosan "floral games" is so very uninteresting that a dozen pages seem almost thrown away in proving her to be a myth.—An amusing short story of a "biter bit" entitled "Mr. Earl's Investment," and a good description of a pleasant, though not distractingly lively Cypriote *festa*, "The Fair and Feast of St. Pantaleon" are the most attractive metal among the shorter articles in *Belgravia*.—The Fen Country supplies Mr. Rimmer with another chapter of his prettily written and prettily illustrated "Country Towns." We must protest, by the way, against a growing custom of interleaving interesting papers with intrusive advertising fly-sheets, which, like Mr. Weller's "leg in the middle of the table," are "worry ill-convenient." *Belgravia* is in this respect a prominent offender.

In the *Churchman* the Rev. Dr. Chadwick of Armagh describes with well-warranted complacency the financial position of the "Disestablished Church of Ireland" after ten years of separation from the State. Under the skilful management of the "Representative Body," the seven millions of "commutation" money have been so well invested that a large profit will remain when the last annuitant has passed away, while the freewill offerings of Irish Churchmen to the cause of religion and charity within the same period have amounted to at least four millions more.—An able article by Dean Boyd, of Exeter, on the "Utility of Cathedrals," and another entitled "Comparative Religion," by Prebendary Henderson, on the "undecaying, recuperative power" of Christianity as compared with other creeds and philosophies, make up a very excellent number.

In the *Modern Review* a fair paper by Mrs. William Grey, "Things New and Old in Italy," deals chiefly with the religious aspect of the young kingdom and the work of Protestant agencies throughout the Peninsula, as yet for the most part among lower classes where the greatest obstacle to be overcome is rather too much faith than too little.—An article on England's "Opium Dealings," by the Editor, reminds us opportunely that this source of revenue has always been sternly condemned by the present Premier.—"Gilbert Wakefield" is a pleasing memoir of one of the purest and simple-minded of early Radicals.

The little *Australian*, though hardly quite a full-grown magazine, has some tolerable Colonial stories.—*Chambers* and *All the Year Round* are good as ever, although the leading story in the former is much more gloomy, and in the latter somewhat more than commonly fanciful.—The *Antiquary*, with its usual useful notes and reports of Antiquarian Societies, has also some fair antiquarian papers, including one by Mr. Phillips on the "Cromwells of Putney," and another upon "book-binding."

The *St. James's* contains the usual quantum of the German novel, "Guilty and Not Guilty," which is marked by a bright and refreshing sketch of child character. The other contents are varied and interesting; chief amongst them being a suggestive article, descriptive and historical, on the rising northern Irish harbour of Larne; a thoughtful and timely essay on the evils produced by the grasping meanness of the modern speculative builder; and a critical notice of Mr. Ruskin's recent articles on "Fiction, Fair and Foul," which is remarkable for its *naïvely* impudent tone, though what its author says is not altogether without reason.

The *Pen* is as usual diversified. Its chief attraction is an interesting contribution to the bibliography of Dickens from the experienced hand of Mr. R. Herne Shepherd. It refers to a dramatic piece produced, together with *The Strange Gentleman* and *The Village Coquettes*, about 1836, at the St. James's Theatre, and called *Is She My Wife?* All three were printed as well as acted, but the last appears to have escaped the attention of Mr. Forster when writing his "Life." The subject has recently been mooted by Mr. Sala, that giant amongst annotators; and the question of authorship is now set at rest by Mr. Shepherd's discovery of some of the original play-bills. Those who take an interest in Dickens's works should not miss reading this curious history of a lost waif.—The place of honour is given to a learned article, full of out-of-the-way information, on "Celtic Names in Caesar," by W. F. Ranking, M.A.

THE VIKING'S SHIP lately found in Norway, and of which we recently gave an illustration, has been definitively housed in the Christiania Museum, where it occupies a specially-built shed.

THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, when played 160 years ago, cost the village 7l. 6s. and brought in no profits whatever. This year the expenses have amounted to 8,000*l*, and the receipts are estimated at 30,000*l*.



"THE REBECCA RIOTER: A Story of Killay Life," by E. A. Dillwyn (2 vols., Macmillan and Co.).—Miss Dillwyn's first novel—judging it, from internal evidence, to be such—is the most freshly written, vigorous, and interesting that has come before us for a very long time. She has taken for her topic the obscure and nearly forgotten history of the turnpike riots that nearly forty years ago threw peaceful and law-abiding South Wales into a most uncharacteristic state of disorder. Her hero and autobiographer, Evan Williams, is a native of Upper Killay, in Gower—a district which, according to Miss Dillwyn, who writes with every sign of having mastered all her details, was at that time inhabited by a people as rough and wild as their own hills and morasses. They knew next to nothing of the conditions of an outer world, and looked upon highway robbery, even when it implied murder, as at worst a somewhat disreputable mode of bettering one's circumstances. They were chapel-goers, but their religion seems to have had but little to do with their lives; the minister himself took an exceedingly tolerant view of the effects of too much ale, and when paid part of his dues in hares and rabbits, did not care to inquire how far they were honestly come by, considering pheasants the point at which poaching begins. Evan, in order to qualify him for an autobiographer, is brought under better influences; but these do not prevent him from taking in the Rebecca riots the part of a ringleader, and carrying this patriotic enthusiasm against what he believes to be tyranny and injustice to the point of legal murder. The details of the risings in which he takes part, and his wanderings and adventures while trying to escape from the country, are told with extraordinary spirit, and with a simplicity of style and an enforced air of truth which make the reader forget that he is reading fiction instead of reality. Evan writes, speaks, thinks, and feels just as such a man would, so that Miss Dillwyn has shown herself to possess the power of creating a character, and not merely of inventing one. It is by the nature of her shortcomings as an artist that we seem to recognise the hand of a beginner in fiction. She has complicated her plain and natural story with improbable and perfectly unnecessary underplots, such as the loss and discovery of Squire Tudor's heir! and has yet to learn how to end a novel so as to give some kind of dramatic climax to the whole. But it is no dispraise to feel that she has thought more of her subjects and her characters than of her critics and her readers. And it is much more than ordinary praise to say that she has doubled both the value and the interest of her powerful and pathetic novel by the sound sense and insight which she brings to bear upon the relations between rich and poor.

"THE LADY RESIDENT: A Novel," by Hamilton Page (3 vols.: Macmillan and Co.).—This novel is exceedingly hard to criticise, and not very easy to read. But it is worth reading, if not for the sake of the story, yet for that of the many clever passages which are scattered through it at very frequent intervals. The difficulty of criticism arises from a feeling that the author has not succeeded in grasping the nature of his own intention. At times we are led to think the novel meant for a satire upon the weakness of strong-minded womanhood; but the impossible conditions of life and work in the impossible University town where the scene is laid deprive the satire, if it be such, of point and motive. At other times, Hamilton Page seems only bent upon producing a conventional three-volume novel of the orthodox pattern; but then sudden lapses into startling eccentricity, almost amounting to originality of form make this vein equally untenable. The undeniable cleverness consists chiefly in the very amusingly smart nonsense, talked by a number of comedy characters who are frequently exaggerated with caricatures of types which must have been suggested by reality, but are by no means familiar to ordinary experience of the world. No doubt if there were or could be such a society as that of Minster, it would amply deserve to be caricatured; but what can be gained by satirising a non-existent state of things? Perhaps Hamilton Page writes with a view to the responsibilities of the future, when whole universities may exist for the benefit of a girl's school, managed by four unpleasant and incapable old women; but if so, he, or she, has gone to work strangely in mixing up the warning with a common-place romance, and with scant fairness in appearing to describe things as they are. Intention and plan are alike hopelessly confused and confusing; but it is well and often picturesquely written, and readers will be repaid by many episodes of genuine, if exaggerated humour, for the too great difficulty they will have in finding their way through the whole. So unequal a work does not often appear.

"A PEAL OF MERRY BELLS," by Leopold Lewis (3 vols., Tinsley Bros.).—Mr. Leopold Lewis describes himself, on his title page, as "Author of the Drama of *The Bells*," of which he is generally supposed to have been merely the translator or adaptor. His title to authorship is not likely to be advanced by the publication of these three volumes of tales and sketches. "Merry" is scarcely the right word to apply to hints for extravagant farces, which, even if put into theatrical form, would require all the art of a skilled buffoon to save from proving examples of the deepest sort of forced fun. Mr. Lewis reminds us of nothing so much as of the heavy German Baron, who was found "learning to be lively" by jumping over the chairs of his room in solemn solitude. At his best, he is a conventional imitator of worn-out models; and it is scarcely possible to imagine the nature of that sympathetic reader in whom his most frantic flights of jocosity would excite a smile.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS TO BURMAH will in future be saved the humiliation of doffing their boots before entering the Royal presence. King Theebaw's Council, the *Times of India* tells us, have hit upon a most ingenious expedient for saving the dignity of both monarch and foreign representatives. A huge audience-hall is to be built at Mandalay, with a dais for the King at one end, and seats for foreigners at the other. Here the ambassadors may sit with their shoes on, while ranges of planking like boxes will completely conceal their bodies, leaving only the heads visible. They must be seated before Theebaw appears, must not rise when he enters, and must not stir from their chairs until he has left the audience-hall.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA are now lit up by eighteen electric lamps from the American shore. The effect is thus described by the correspondent of a Transatlantic contemporary:—"I was standing alone on the extreme edge of Goat Island, shortly after dusk, when suddenly and unexpectedly a great flood of dazzling white light burst forth from the foliage of Prospect Park, and spread over the great volume of waters which had previously seemed, in the twilight, like a mighty bank of snow. So rapid was the change! so great was the effect that it was only after two or three minutes of bewildered pleasure that one could realise what had taken place. The vast sheet of falling water shone like thick burnished silver, while the eternal clouds of spray away down below were as deep gold in their shimmering tenderness." The height of gush about the Falls, however, has been reached by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who, remarking upon the lives lost in the rapids, goes on to say, "You know that lives have been quenched like tapers in the fatal foam of the falls, but the only testimony to the tragedy is the great clouds of spray which roll up to Heaven like smoke from the altar of immolation."

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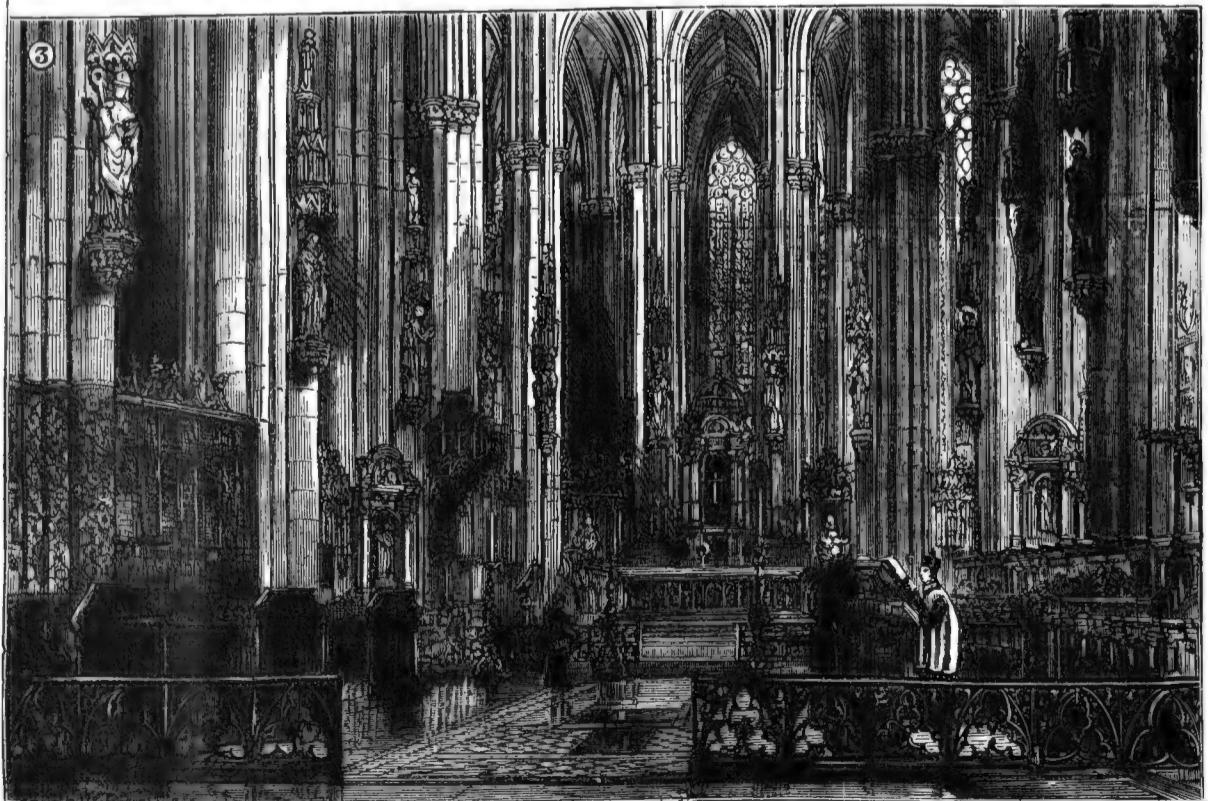
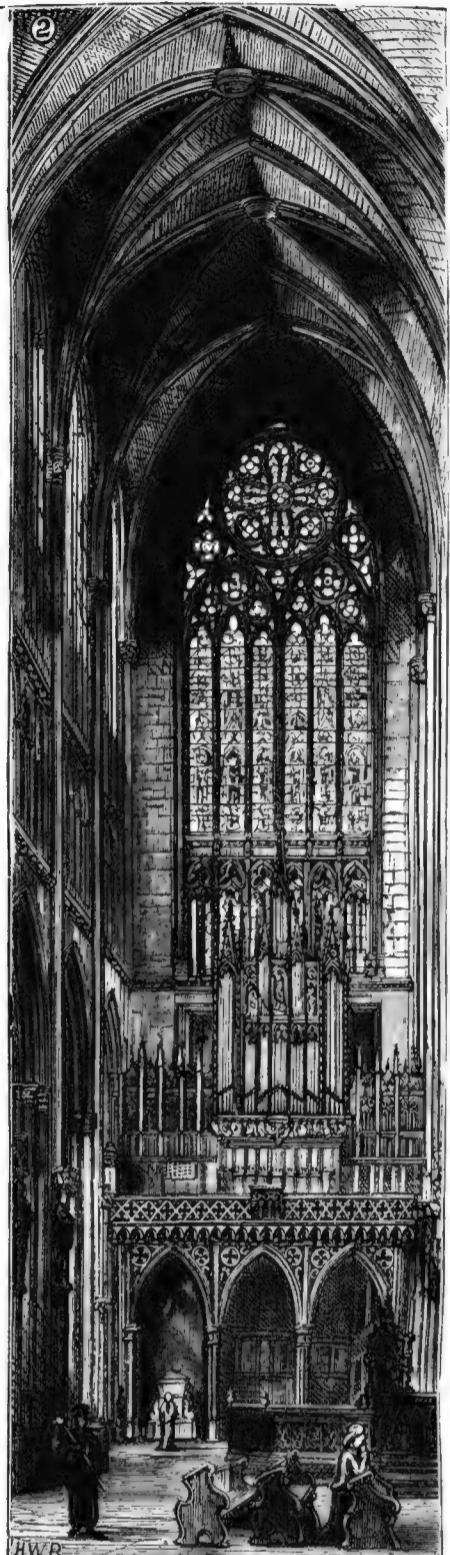
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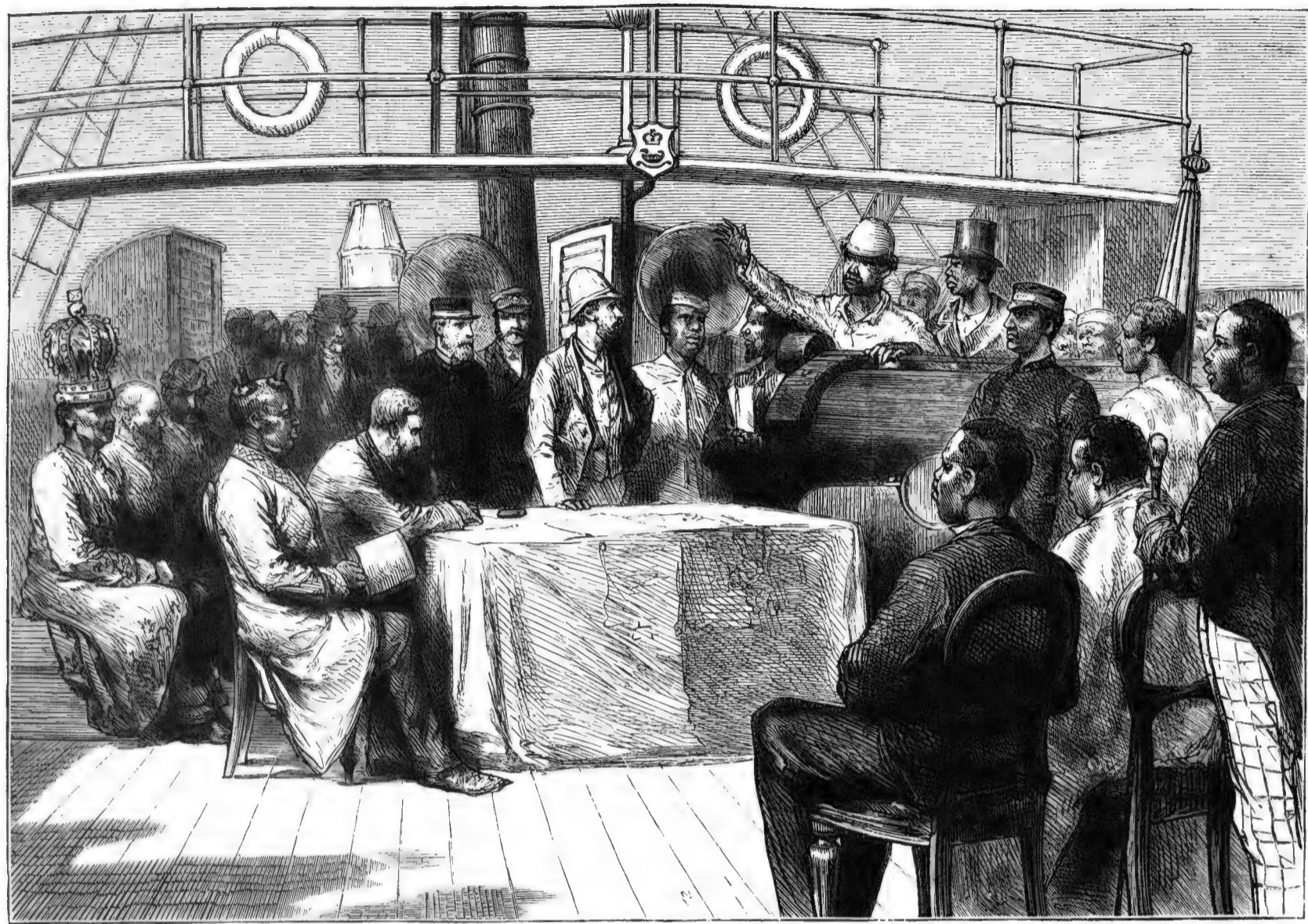
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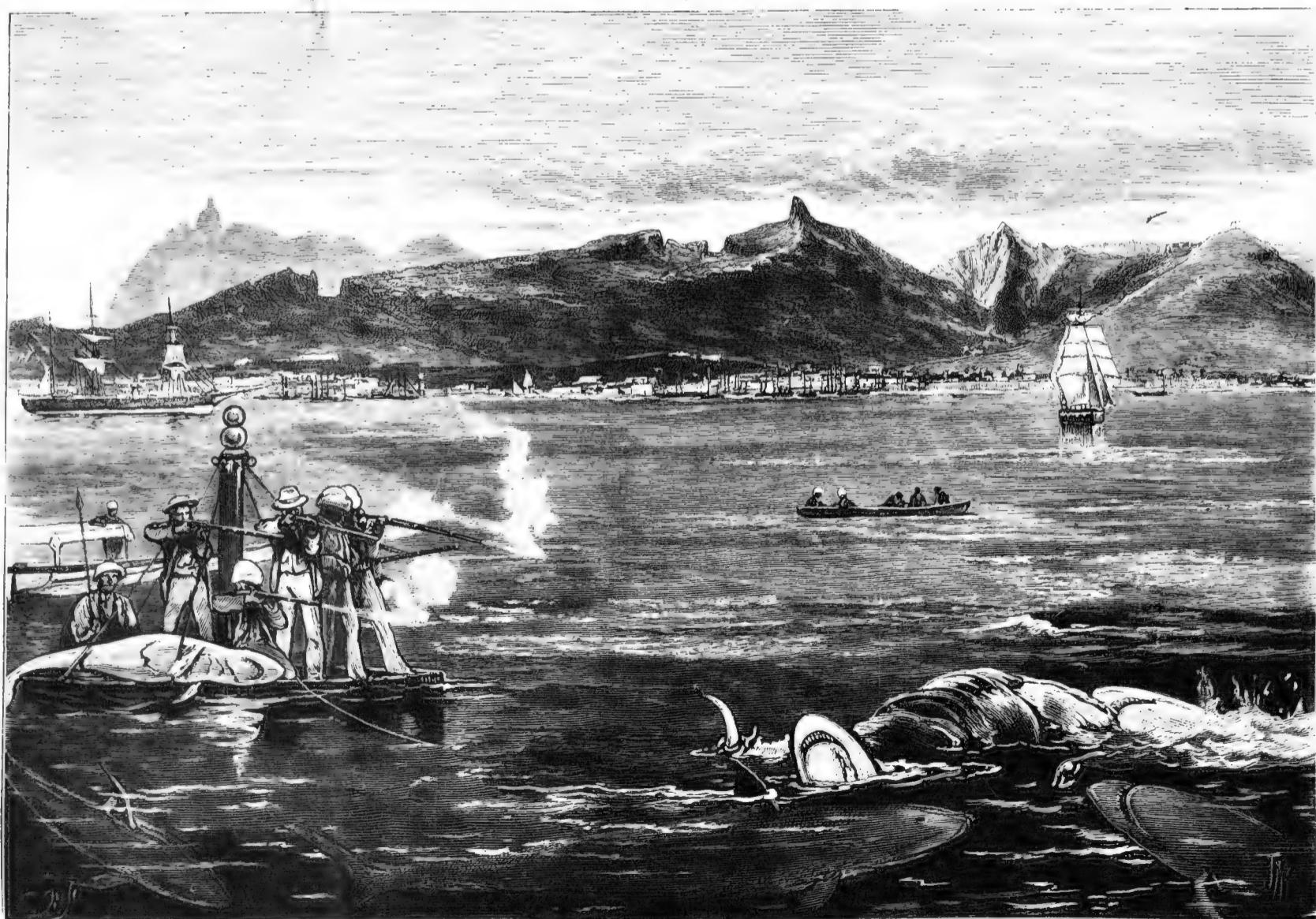
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WEST COAST OF AFRICA — PALAVER OF CHIEFS ON BOARD H.M.S. "DECoy;" AT DUKE TOWN, OLD CALABAR RIVER



SHARK SHOOTING AT PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS



THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.—The Sultan has at last yielded to the pressure of the Powers, and on Tuesday a Note from the Porte was handed to the Ambassadors at Constantinople announcing in a few words that Dulcigno would be at once surrendered to the Montenegrins. No condition was attached, but the document concluded by hoping that, as the Ottoman Government had consented to this sacrifice, the proposed Naval Demonstration would be abandoned. This sudden change of front on the part of the Sultan is mainly due to the pressure exercised by the French and Austrian and German Ambassadors, who made an urgent and last appeal to him to avert a catastrophe by yielding up Dulcigno without any further delay. Their success has been hailed with intense relief by all Europe, as the crisis had reached a stage which threatened the maintenance of what has been called the "concert" of the Six Powers. Not that they differed upon the principle of compelling the Porte to execute its obligations, but three—France, Germany, and Austria—were unwilling to enforce compliance by active measures. Nevertheless, they were perfectly willing to give their "moral" support to England and Russia and Italy, who wished, on the contrary, to answer the Sultan's refusal by the occupation of some prominent point of the Turkish Empire, such, for instance, as Smyrna. It is stated that England's asserted determination to occupy this important port and to sequester the customs revenues had no small weight in definitively deciding Abd-ul-Hamid; but, be this as it may, it will be seen that the Sultan by his sudden resolution has extricated the Powers from what might have proved a most critical and dangerous situation. The Germans, with whom the Naval Demonstration has never been popular, are very jubilant over the successful intervention of their Ambassador, Count Hatzfeldt, to whom, indeed, it may be said that the peaceful termination of the crisis is chiefly due. Germany just now is the most influential of all the Powers at the Porte, and the Sultan appears to turn to her for counsel on all questions, mainly for the reason that she is the least interested in Eastern matters, which to her, as Prince Bismarck once exclaimed, "are not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier."

The Montenegrin Government has been duly informed of the decision to cede Dulcigno, and Bojo Petrovics, the Commander of the Montenegrin forces, at once left Cetigne to make the preparations to take possession of the town upon the departure of Riza Pasha. A convention will be concluded between Montenegro and the Porte by which Prince Nicola will undertake to protect the religion and property of his new subjects. Whether or no the Montenegrin occupation will be resisted by the Albanians is not yet known, but after their experiences last April at Tusi and Dinosh the Montenegrins are not likely to be forestalled in taking possession of their new territory. Besides, there are too many eyes upon Riza Pasha for him to slip away unperceived this time.

There is very little likelihood of the Naval Demonstration being continued with regard to the other questions. The Dulcigno *fiasco* has shown the folly and danger of threatening without being prepared for action, and the Greek frontier difficulty and the other vexed problems of the Berlin Treaty will once more be relegated into the hands of diplomats. At present no Power appears anxious to renew the crisis, and France, which during the Congress was so solicitous for Greek interests, now definitively declines to take any initiative in the question. Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid's resolution, though a good thing for the peace of Europe, is a blow to the subjects of King George, who thus will have to wait a little longer for their promised land.

FRANCE.—The enforcement of the March Decrees against the Religious Orders which have not applied for recognition by the State is still the foremost home question, and there are some rumours that the Cabinet is divided on the subject, and that though an agreement has now been come to there has been a very narrow shave of another Ministerial crisis. At present M. Ferry has done no more than M. de Freycinet, and the overthrow of that moderate-minded Minister is considered to be one of M. Gambetta's most serious mistakes. Indeed, people are getting very tired of dummy Cabinets, set up and knocked down at the will of a politician who, too ambitious to risk his reputation by himself becoming Premier, tries to govern through other men. These, however, are wont to disturb his calculations by entertaining opinions of their own, occasionally substantially differing from his. "Let M. Gambetta come forward in his own name" is now the general cry, and if the Ferry Cabinet should show serious signs of dissolution, it will be difficult to see how he can help doing so, unless for the future he consents to confine himself strictly to the duties of his office, and give up the dangerous pursuit of Cabinet-making. M. Grévy, when President of the Senate, never meddled in matters outside his province. He was nevertheless a staunch Republican, and is now President of the Republic. If this is the point of M. Gambetta's ambition, as we presume it is, he will not attain it any the sooner by unsettling the country and his own party by provoking continual crises. To return, however, to the Jesuit question, the old Jesuit school of the Rue de Madrid has reopened under the charge of a lay Society. The teaching of course will be practically unaltered, but the teachers are now either secular priests or members of recognised Orders. It is a significant fact that the schools contain a hundred more pupils than last term. There is little other political news save that diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico for the first time since the Maximilian *fiasco*, and that the Radicals have invited General Garibaldi to visit Paris. The General has replied in a letter to MM. Rochefort and Blanqui, "To revisit the heroic people of Paris, whom I worship, would be my greatest joy, and, though infirm, I do not despair of finding myself again one day in your midst." Quite Victor Hugoan in style this!

In PARIS there has been a general reopening of theatres, and people are now fast returning from their autumn holidays. At the Vaudeville a new three-act comedy, *Les Grands Enfants*, by MM. Edouard Gondinet and Paul de Margallier, has been produced with considerable success. At the Porte St. Martin the novelty is *L'Arbre de Noël*, one of those thirty-scene power *féeries* in which the Parisians take such delight. Four authors share the credit of its composition, MM. Leterrier, Vanloo, and Arnold Mortier have written the words, and M. Lecocq the music; while at the Folies Dramatiques there is an "opera comique" by M. Lacome, which to judge from its libretto excites reminiscences of the notorious *Timbale d'Argent*. The music is said to be exceedingly tuneful and pretty. The funeral of M. Offenbach took place with great ceremony at the Madeleine last week, and his posthumous opera, *Les Contes de Hoffmann*, the most ambitious work which the father of opera bouffe has ever attempted, will shortly be produced at the Opera Comique. In the mean time two one-act operettas have been brought out at this theatre, entitled *Le Bois* and *An de Floridor*. To turn to graver matters, the advanced Radical journals are still devoting their columns to ventilating grievances against the Government, and the last exploit of M. Félix Pyat in the *Commune* is to open a subscription for a "revolver of honour," to be presented to Berezewski the Pole, who attempted to assassinate the Czar on his visit to Paris in 1867. In a real Republic, M. Pyat exclaims, he would be honoured by two statues; now, however, he is kept in durance vile by the "Genoese Gambetta." M. Pyat gently reminds his

readers that once upon a time "even the women of Paris were regicides, and took the Palace of Versailles, and delivered the King up to the men who were to chastise him." It is said that M. Pyat will be prosecuted for this article—probably exactly what he wanted. —An International Postal Congress is now sitting in Paris, the chief subject for discussion being the means for conveyance of parcels by post, after the German fashion.—There has been a curious trial for libel, M. de Woestyne, a writer in the *Caulois*, having accused Colonel Jung, of the War Office, of having abstracted documents and communicated them to the German Government. M. de Woestyne was condemned to six months' imprisonment, a 40/- fine, and 200/- damages.

Considerable annoyance has been expressed with Spain for having detained the *Congo* steamer's cargo at Vigo because certain tobacco shipped at the Brazils, and intended for Bordeaux, was not declared. The Customs authorities demand a fine of 28,000/-, and only released the vessel upon the Government becoming security.—Another statue has been uncovered this week, this time to Joan of Arc, at Compiegne, the scene of her capture by the Burgundians.

GERMANY.—The reopening of the Cologne Cathedral, the Eastern crisis excepted, has been the main topic of the week. Cologne has been crowded to excess throughout the week, and fabulous prices have been demanded for accommodation, thirty-five pounds having been paid for a bedroom for the nights of yesterday and to-day, while seats to view the procession are quoted at from seven to fifteen pounds. All the State carriages and paraphernalia have been sent from Berlin for the Imperial *cortege*, which bids fair to rival in splendour the historical procession which is announced for to-day. Only one of the Catholic reigning Sovereigns of Germany has accepted the Emperor's invitation to be present in person. This is the Duke of Saxony. The Grand Duke of Baden, who is a Protestant, was to be there; but the King of Wurtemburg would be represented by Prince William of Wurtemburg, and the King of Bavaria by his brother, Prince Luitpold. Numbers of the minor Princes had accepted, to say nothing of Ministers, Deputies, generals, and civil officials in shoals, so that the gathering will be reckoned as one of the most brilliant in modern Teutonic annals. The King of the Belgians also, as is usual when one Sovereign closely approaches the frontier of another, has sent two generals to greet the Emperor in his name. It is stated that the hostile attitude adopted by the Ultramontanes is by no means approved by the High Conservatives, who hold that the completion of the Cathedral should be regarded from a national and not a party standpoint, and there are rumours that the disagreement has seriously threatened the maintenance of the coalition between the two factions.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—Ayoub Khan has reached Herat, and has manifested that he has by no means relinquished all idea of future action by appointing his cousin, Hashim Khan, Governor of Farah, and Mahomed Husum, the ex-Governor of Jellalabad, Governor of Subzawar. Thus it is felt that a considerable force will have to be left at Candahar throughout the winter, all the more so, as *The Times* correspondent asserts that our prestige has severely suffered at Candahar through the Maiwand disaster. He writes:—"The Afghans have seen the British force disastrously beaten in the field, and besieged for four weeks in Candahar. They have witnessed the hurried retreat into the city, with its concomitant confusion and disorder—more damaging almost than the defeat in the field and the siege. It is impossible to converse with an Afghan without perceiving that the thought of these things is in his mind. Satisfactory as General Roberts's victory was, it has not sufficed to put previous events out of their sight."

General Roberts' report on the state of affairs at Candahar has been received by the Government, but is not yet made public. Its tenor, however, may be surmised by the fact that General Primrose and Generals Burrows and Nuttall have been recalled. General Roberts will return to England on the 30th inst., and the command of the Candahar force will devolve upon General Phayre.

At Cabul all appears to be quiet, and on the 2nd inst. Mahomed Jan came in and tendered his submission to the Ameer.

Mr. Lepel Griffin has been making a speech at Simla, which has excited considerable comment. He spoke most hopefully of the future of Cabul, and declared that the policy inaugurated by the Conservative Government had been energetically carried to a conclusion by the present Viceroy. He attached no importance to the criticism that the Ameer was a Russian *protégé*. With regard to Shere Ali, he was ruined through ignorance. Abdurrahman possessed complete knowledge, and those who knew Russia best would like her least. The criticism on the withdrawal from Cabul was as foolish as it was unworthy of Englishmen. As to the talk about annexation, he could only thank God that the destinies of the country were not yet entrusted to crackbrained enthusiasts who fancied it high and Imperial policy for the Government to drag its coat through Asia for a barbarian to trample upon!" Curious language this for a Political Officer who has recently been entrusted with the conduct of very delicate negotiations.

THE UNITED STATES.—The Election fever is now at its height across the Atlantic, and the Ohio, West Virginia, and the all important Indiana elections have been going on during the week. In Ohio the Republicans have a majority of 20,000 (against 7,500 in 1876), in Western Virginia the Democratic majority has been considerably lessened, while in Indiana, as far as was known on Thursday morning, the Republicans had gained the day. Thus the chances of General Garfield's success are now very fairly certain. On Monday night the Republicans of New York city made a monster demonstration. Forty-five thousand torch-bearers, mainly soldiers of the last war, marched through the chief streets, and were reviewed by General Grant and General Arthur. Next day General Grant went to Boston, where a similar ovation awaited him.

Baltimore has been celebrating the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the city with Transatlantic enthusiasm.—A railway accident has occurred near Pittsburgh, twenty-four persons being killed and fifty-seven injured.—The *Arizona* sailed from New York on Tuesday with the Australian mails, which are thus expected to arrive in London in forty-one days from Sydney, four days and a half less than the scheduled time.—The Shipping Convention which has been sitting at Boston has adopted resolutions in favour of Government subsidies for American steamships, and the remission of taxes on American shipping.—Mr. John Taylor has been elected the new Mormon President.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Affairs in Basutoland are assuming a more and more unsatisfactory aspect. A portion of the Tambookie tribe have joined the rebels, and, as the tribe numbers 98,000, the disaffected area has thus been considerably enlarged. Lerothodi, the chief of the rebels, is concentrating his force near Mafeteng, where the relieving force will advance to meet him in a few days. On the 10th inst. the rebels attacked Maseru, and though ultimately repulsed, burnt the church, schoolroom, and other buildings. The revolt seems to be widely spreading, the whole native community being greatly disturbed by the order for disarmament.

MISCELLANEOUS.—RUSSIA and CHINA are not bettering their relations, and some St. Petersburg journals declare that war is inevitable.—In ITALY General Canzio, Garibaldi's son-in-law, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for participating in the Radical riots, has been reprieved, together with his companions, by Royal decree.—PERSIA is suffering from an invasion of Kurds under Hamzeh Agha. They are said to number 15,000 men, and to be mostly armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and began operations by plundering the Lahidjan district, and capturing two guns. They next attacked and pillaged Miandoab and some 170 villages, in some cases massacring the inhabitants. The Persian Government ordered

a detachment of 2,000 troops to march against them, under the command of Ilshmet-ed-Dowleh, the Shah's uncle, but in the mean time the marauders have retired, and have sent their booty across the frontier. The Shah has written a letter to the Sultan urging him to take active measures to put a stop to these depredations.—In SOUTH AMERICA the conflict shows signs of coming to an end, and it is stated that Chili and Peru have accepted the mediation of the United States. General Roca has been installed with great public rejoicings as president of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



The Royal party in the Highlands continue to enjoy outdoor amusements, although the weather has become much colder, and there have been several slight falls of snow round Balmoral. The Queen and Princesses take long drives daily, having been to Gairn Side and to Invercauld, where they inspected the stags killed by the Princes, while the Grand Duke of Hesse joins the Prince of Wales in deerstalking, and Prince Leopold and the Hereditary Grand Duke walk out together. On Saturday the Marquis of Hartington dined with Her Majesty, and subsequently left the Castle, while Sir Bartle Frere arrived. Next morning the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse and his son, attended Divine Service at Crathie Church, the Rev. Dr. M'Gregor officiating, and in the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Sir Bartle Frere dined at Balmoral. The Queen gave a ball on Monday night to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Balmoral, Aberfeldie, and Birkhall estates at which Her Majesty and the Royal Family, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, and numerous visitors were present. Her Majesty will probably leave Balmoral about the middle of next month for Windsor Castle, where the Court will stay until after December 14, the nineteenth anniversary of the Prince Consort's death. The Queen will then go to Osborne for Christmas.—A memorial tablet to the late Colonel Pickard, Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary has been erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Queen, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters will leave Scotland for London to-day (Saturday). The Prince spent part of last week at the shooting lodge at Altnaguisach, and has enjoyed fair sport over the Royal estates. Princes Albert Victor and George reached Vigo on the *Bacchante* on Monday.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been visiting Yorkshire, where he stayed with Mr. C. Sykes, at Brantingham Thorpe. On Monday he went to Hull and inspected the guardship *Audacious*, received a Municipal address, and dined at the Trinity House. Next day he visited the training ship *Sussex* in Hull Roads, and inspected the Naval Reserves at Cleethorpes. As President of the Leeds Festival, the Duke was present at both the concerts on Wednesday, and at the morning performance yesterday (Friday), after which he would return to London. Thursday was spent in visiting the other neighbouring Naval Reserves.—The Duke of Connaught was recently thrown from his horse when riding from Bagshot to Aldershot, the animal having shied at a heap of stones. The Duke was not seriously hurt. As Ranger of Epping Forest, the Duke will visit the Forest to-day (Saturday) with the Duchess, to plant two memorial trees.—Prince and Princess Christian are daily expected home from Germany, bringing with them their nieces, Princesses Augusta and Caroline, who will soon after be joined by Princess Augusta's fiancé, Prince William of Germany.—Prince Leopold will distribute the Queen's Prizes to the successful students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes early in November at the Guildhall. —The Princess Louise arrived in England on Wednesday.

The Duke of Aosta, ex-King Amadeus of Spain, is now staying in London.—The infant daughter of the King and Queen of Holland was christened on Tuesday at the Hague, and was named Pauline.—The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and Princess Stéphanie is fixed for February 15th, 1881, at Vienna. The Princess will arrive in Austria on the 11th, when there will be a succession of Court festivities.



THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, Dr. McCabe, issued a Pastoral Letter, which was read last Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches of the Dublin diocese, and is likely to meet the approval of all moderate men, Roman and Protestant, both on this and the other side of St. George's Channel. While lamenting the periodic famines that have impoverished the people, and the insecurity of land tenure, which paralyses the hands of the industrious, and the general wretched condition of the peasantry, the Archbishop thinks the management of public affairs is at present in the hands of men who seem to have the most abundant good will to redress the wrongs of the country. He denounces the men "who claim the high honour of being leaders of the Irish people," and who yet proclaim the intention of rendering the country "unfit for constitutional liberty by making it ungovernable by constitutional means." In warning the people against bloodshed and tumult, he severely reflects on the conduct of the managers of the recent land meetings, who permitted, without indignant protest, cries to be made of a kind likely to incite to outrage and blood. He urges the necessity of the people being practical and moderate in their demands, on which condition only can bishops, priests, and the laity of Ireland join in demanding justice. With such a programme the Archbishop thinks not many months would pass when "justice shall spring up, and peace and plenty take their lasting abode amongst us."

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—The consecration of three Missionary Bishops will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, the 28th inst. (Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude), viz., the Rev. Enos Nuttall (Jamaica), the Rev. G. E. Moule (Ningpo), and the Rev. C. P. Scott (North China).

CHURCH RESTORATION.—The beautiful old parish church of Sheffield, after undergoing restoration and enlargement, will be reopened on Tuesday, the 26th inst., when it is expected the Archbishop of York will preach in the morning, and the Dean of York in the evening. Special services will be held during the whole week. The Rev. Canon Fleming will preach on Thursday, the Bishop of Manchester on Friday, and the Bishop of Sodor and Man twice on the following Sunday.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN have this week been holding a Conference at Birmingham, opened by Dr. Isley, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Birmingham. Delegates were present from London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and many other places. Cardinal Manning wrote expressing his

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hearty approval of the objects of the Societies, and sending them his blessing. The President explained that the Societies were for the mental improvement of the members, and by their influence to extend the spirit of religion and brotherly love. One of the speakers deplored the amount of socialism, communism, and secularism prevalent in Birmingham, and thought that the Societies should make a strong effort to be a counteracting influence. Canon O'Sullivan, on the other hand, who has had some experience on the School Board, thought that Birmingham is not so bad as it is sometimes painted; and, while admitting that a strong secular influence pervaded the town, he thought that the refusal of the School Board to allow religion to be taught in their schools to the young was not the result of hostility to religion, but was simply a feeling that it was no part of the duty of the State to supply religion. Discussions have been held on a variety of theological and social subjects during the sitting of the Conference.

OBSTRUCTIVE GRAVE-DIGGERS.—The sexton, especially if he is of the good old-fashioned sort, takes as much interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Church as the incumbent. Although we have not heard of any general meetings of these indispensable functionaries to protest against the Burials Act, there can be little doubt, as was exemplified the other day at Warminster, that a good deal of honest indignation at the direction of recent legislation burns in the heart of individual gravediggers. An Independent minister was reading the service in the churchyard of that town at the grave of one of his congregation, and when he came to the words, "Dust to dust," a pause was made to allow the sexton to throw the customary earth upon the coffin. The sexton, however, having his own views on the manner of burying Dissenters, chose his own time for beginning his doleful work, and refused to conform to the etiquette sought to be imposed upon him, to the indignation and grief of the mourners standing by. It is said "some further action is to be taken in the matter"; but the promoters of the Burials Act had so prominently in view the contumacy of Conservative clergyman that the possible obstinacy of Conservative gravediggers was probably lost sight of.

OUTRAGE IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—A brutal practical joke was played last Sunday upon the congregation of the Wesleyan Chapel at Bridgend. On opening the chapel for the usual service on Sunday morning it was found that some bucolic wag had during the preceding night entered the building and tarred the whole of the fittings. The pulpit, the Communion railings, and the organ seat had all been smeared, and the Bible in the pulpit was treated in the same manner. It is hard to imagine what motive can have led to such an act. Some workmen employed in alterations of the chapel, said to have a grievance, are suspected; but the only clues to the perpetrators are the brush and bucket used by the wretches employed in the outrage. It is a pity that on conviction the miscreants and gaity of such an act could not be themselves publicly "tarred and feathered," as an example to all who may be like-minded.

APPARITION AT KNOCK.—Although the apparition of the Virgin at the Knock Chapel in Ireland is no longer visible, the chapel is still visited by many of the faithful, among whom wonderful cures are still performed. The mortar from the southern wall of the chapel, where the apparition was seen, has long ago been removed by pilgrims, and has a distinct market value as a cure for a variety of ailments. The local priest says that several ladies having taken some portion of the mortar in a glass of water have been cured, one of a tumour, another of an internal illness of ten years' standing. A collection of crutches thrown aside by cured cripples are preserved at the chapel.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Congregationalists, following the example of the Church Congress and their Baptist brethren, choose the autumn as the fittest time for their deliberations. The Congregational Union of England and Wales met this week in Birmingham. The preacher, the Rev. E. R. Conder, at the opening service combated the claim of modern thought as represented by science to supersede the teaching of the Gospel. He feared that modern Congregationalism showed leanings towards priestly assertion that required guarding against, and urged a return to the earlier and simpler principles in which lay their real strength. During the Conference, which lasted until Friday, many papers of interest were read. A resolution was passed at one of the meetings acknowledging the earnestness and promptitude with which the Liberal Government had dealt with the Burial grievance.



LEEDS FESTIVAL.—Although by the time this brief notice goes to press the proceedings of the week will only have reached half-way towards their conclusion, the third Triennial Music Festival of Leeds may already be pronounced an assured success—indeed, almost without precedent. Something of this may safely be attributed to the countenance of Royalty, in the person of the Duke of Edinburgh, a great and constant patron of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, as all the amateur and professional world has long since been aware; but, on the other hand, even more to the very attractive programme which the new conductor, worthy successor to Sir Michael Costa, had prepared for the Executive Committee. This programme was not merely attractive on account of the variety of materials it comprised, but also on account of its general excellence. Its leading features were made known to readers of *The Graphic* in last week's impression, together with some passing comments. It remains to add, therefore, that what imparted special interest to the selection was the fact of its including five English compositions, three of them written expressly for the occasion—viz., Mr. J. F. Barnett's secular cantata, *The Building of the Ship*, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred drama, *The Martyr of Antioch*, and an overture by Mr. Thomas Wingham, Professor (formerly pupil) in our Royal Academy of Music—which last, we are given to understand, should, for evident reasons, have been entitled *In Memoriam*. The other English works, as already stated, were Mr. W. C. Macfarren's overture, *Hero and Leander*, and Sterndale Bennett's cantata, *The May Queen*, the former composed for Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival, the latter, it need hardly be stated, for the Leeds Festival of 1858, at the opening of the Town Hall. A resolution taken by the Committee of Management here, of including among the novelties, at every future Triennial meeting, works of more or less importance from the pens of English musicians, meets with general approval, and the good effect of it has this week been satisfactorily shown. As the full rehearsals, choral and orchestral, which absorbed exclusive attention during the earlier days of the week, amply sufficed to demonstrate, not a single English piece contained in the programme was likely to meet with other than a hearty welcome and disinterested applause. Avoiding further details for the present, it may at once be stated that the performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, which opened the Festival on Wednesday, promised brightly for the results that were to ensue. The Leeds chorus again triumphantly enforced its claim to be regarded as unsurpassed in this country, more especially in regard to the freshness and admirable quality of the voices in each separate department. The vigour and decision, moreover, with which the characteristic points were taken up, and the strict attention at all times paid to the indications of the conductor's baton, were equally to be extolled; and of what varied and splendid

opportunities of exhibiting the capabilities of the chorus Mendelssohn has afforded in *Elijah* amateurs need scarcely be reminded. The orchestra was all that could be desired. The principal vocal parts were sustained by Mesdames Albani and Osgood (sopranos); Mesdames Trebelli and Patey (contraltos); Mr. Joseph Maas (tenor), and Mr. King (bass). Mr. King had an arduous duty to perform in taking upon himself the whole of the music of the Prophet; but the manner in which he achieved the task redounded to his honour, and has opened a path to him for future distinction. Mr. Maas created a marked impression in the devotional airs, "If with all your hearts," and "Then shall the righteous," both of which thoroughly suit his fine voice and legitimate style. To listen to Madame Albani in "Hear ye, Israel;" the unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes," in which the same accomplished songstress found sympathetic companions in Mrs. Osgood and Madame Patey; and the magnificent "Sanctus, Holy! Holy! Holy!" in which her associates were the same two popular ladies, with the addition of Madame Trebelli, was alone worth a journey to Leeds. The entire performance of *Elijah*, however, was a credit to Mr. Sullivan and all those who worked under his watchful and artistic control.



ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.—The disclosures made before the various Election Commissioners sitting throughout the country during this and the last week are sufficiently startling, and say little for the existing morality of democratic England. Bribery and corruption seem to have been rampant during the recent elections, nor can either of the two great political parties claim superiority over its rival in political morality. Sir Julian Goldsmid, before the Commissioners at Sandwich on Monday, said he was convinced early in his candidature that "the Liberals did not want him to be elected, but merely got him to come forward in order to make a contest." The illegal expenditure disgusted him, and before the polling day he had taken notes for a petition, determining to get the borough disfranchised for its corruption. Candid accounts of a similar kind come from Oxford, Boston, Macclesfield, and Chester. At Macclesfield the Commissioners calculated that out of some five thousand six hundred persons who voted, four thousand were bribed by Conservatives and Liberals. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking at a meeting in Carlisle on Tuesday, strongly condemned the enormous expenditure incurred at the recent elections, and denounced the fact as one of the crying evils of the day requiring urgent remedy.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.—The phase of Spiritualism partly heard by the magistrate at the Marlborough Police Court last week reads like a leaf from the doings of the "wise women" of two or three centuries ago. The medium, a Miss M. A. Houghton, (who came into Court very unwillingly, having been brought there upon warrant in face of the protests of her medical man), was charged with "having unlawfully used subtle craft, means, and devices, to wit, by pretending to hold communication with the spirit of a deceased person, in order to impose upon Stuart Cumberland, one of Her Majesty's subjects;" and further, with having obtained money from him under false pretences. It seems that Mr. Cumberland went to Miss Houghton on the strength of an advertisement in a Spiritualistic journal, in the hope to obtain a cure for neuralgia. If Miss Houghton had no University diploma, she alleged she had what was of infinitely more value, direct communication with the spirit of Dr. Harvey, the great discoverer. Under his and similar influence she had wrought marvellous cures. A gentleman, for instance, who had been an inmate of a hospital, had come to her on crutches, and had left her without them. Mr. Cumberland, after being rubbed by the medium, and prescribed for, was handed a box of pills towards his cure, for which the medium was given 7s. 6d. Pills at that price, approved by Dr. Harvey, might be reckoned cheap, and with due faith might have been effective; but the plaintiff, instead of taking the pills, and, as Felix Holt's mother would have said, "asking for a blessing on the same," sent them to a chemist for analysis, who pronounced them to be made simply of sugar. The charge of fraud was withdrawn, as the money seems to have been tendered by Mr. Cumberland without being asked for; but the other charge was proceeded with, bail being accepted during the remand of two sureties of 50/- each.

INSULTING TRAVELLERS.—Many people seem to be under the impression that, so long as they actually abstain from assaulting any one who, it may be, unintentionally offends them, they are at liberty to pour forth unrestrained abuse and threats without fear of after consequences. Nor is this idea common only to the "rough" element of the population. It is to be hoped, however, that the fine inflicted by the Highgate magistrates on Monday on John Glover, a constable in the City of London Police Force, may act as a deterrent on the large numbers who frequent public places, and indulge in indiscriminate utterance of their vulgarities without regard to the feelings of bystanders. It seems that on the 25th of last month he used abusive and threatening language to Mr. Howard Paul, the well-known actor, who was travelling in the same carriage on the Great Northern Railway, for which Glover was bound over to keep the peace for six months, besides being fined 40s. and 10s. costs. The policeman had borne a "most respectable character" before the charge was brought.

DOUBLES.—A man and a woman were brought before Mr. Flowers a day or two ago, and committed for trial, for forging and uttering cheques on Coutts' Bank, purporting to be drawn by the Earl of Caithness. The man, who had formerly been in the Earl's service, is believed to have signed and obtained an order for a cheque-book in the Earl's name, and succeeded, with the help of his accomplice, in obtaining cash for 365!. Amongst the luggage of one of the prisoners a piece of blotting-paper had been found with the impression on it of a cheque for the amount cashed, made payable to Lady Fanny Sinclair.



THE TURF.—Though not celebrated in as favourable weather as the meeting a fortnight ago, the Second October at Newmarket this week has produced some splendid all-round racing. So many have been the various interesting contests, that space would fail us even briefly to put them on record, and therefore we must confine our remarks to two of the most important, viz., the Cesarewitch and the Middle Park Plate. From the time of the publication of the weights some weeks ago, the great long-distance handicap of the year has attracted unusual interest, partly from the number of good class horses engaged, and partly from the clever adjudication of the imposts by the handicappers. This interest was sustained to the end, notwithstanding the necessitated withdrawal of several fairly-sauced animals, and up to the start the race presented a fairly open appearance, Cipolata and Petronel being quoted at 5 to 1 each as first favourites, with Robert the Devil at 9 to 1, and

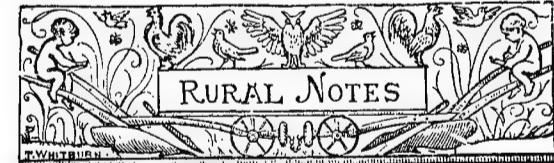
Chippendale, at 10 to 1, next in demand. The victory of Robert the Devil was as satisfactory as it was unprecedented, as with 8st. 6lbs. on his back he carried a heavier weight first past the post than any three-year-old, or indeed any other winner, has done since the institution of the race in 1839, and more than confirmed his previously exhibited excellence in running second for the Derby, and winning the St. Leger and Great Foal Stakes. His performance on Tuesday last will stand out in the history of the Turf as marked a measure as will that of Isonomy in winning the Manchester Cup last summer as a five-year-old with 9st. 12lbs., and it is a matter for great regret that Mr. Gretton's champion was unable to come to the post with his burden of 10st. 2lbs., and dispute the race with Robert the Devil. In 1844 Faugh-a-Ballagh won with 8st., as did Julius in 1867, while Corisande's victory in 1871 with 7st. 12lbs. was an equally meritorious performance, taking into consideration the allowance for sex. Thus Robert the Devil has eclipsed all former performances, and also has broken the spell which seemed to hang over Leger winners since Faugh-a-Ballagh, the Doncaster hero, won the Cesarewitch in 1844. Cipolata's second was a fair performance, and it is a curious coincidence that she ran second to Robert in the St. Leger, and it is far from impossible that if the Abbot had been able to start, we should have had the first three in the Doncaster race occupying the same places in the Cesarewitch. Petronel utterly failed to stay, and it would appear that neither he nor his stable companion, Ulster, had been thoroughly tried. The Middle Park Plate brought out a field of seventeen runners, of whom Lord Falmouth's undefeated Bal Gal was made favourite at even money. But once again the race vindicated its tradition of being an unfortunate one for first favourites and their backers, as she could get no nearer than fourth, and she is only another instance out of many of a first-class animal being unable to carry the extreme penalty to victory in this race. Mr. Crawford's St. Louis, the winner, was a dark horse, as was, comparatively speaking, the second, Lord Rosebery's Town Moor, and backers showed some good judgment in giving them the places next to Bal Gal in the betting. It has often been said, since the institution of the race in 1866, that it would discount most of the interest in the Derby, but, as a matter of fact, no winner of it has as yet secured the Epsom race.

COURSIING.—This sport continues to show the greatest vitality, and among important meetings already held may be mentioned that of the Ridgway Club (Lytham), at which Mr. Hornby's Handicraftsman and Mr. Paterson's Paddington divided the North Lancashire Stakes for dog puppies, and Mr. Lea's Harold and Mr. Walker's Walton Lodge the Lytham Cup for all ages.

FOOTBALL.—The season for this popular game promises to be as lively as any of its predecessors, though not many first-class matches have yet been played. On Saturday last, at Slough, an Association Match came off between the Remnants and the Old Harrovians, the former winning by three goals. In a Rugby game at York the home team beat Northumberland by one goal and a couple of tries.

SWIMMING.—Matches and swimming entertainments at the various London and suburban baths have been growing in popularity for many years past. One of the most interesting of the recently given entertainments was that for the benefit of Professor Cottrell and family, at the well-managed Crown Baths, Kennington Oval. The programme contained races for boys under fourteen and under sixteen, and an amateur handicap, the latter of which, after six well-contested heats, was won by H. R. Pearce. The ornamental swimming of Professor Giles, the aquatic antics of Professor Atwood (the Man Fish) from Brill's, at Brighton; the unrivalled performance of Professor Cottrell and his young children, especially in the chariot race and the blindfold race, the diving of Tom King, the American, and the ladies' contest kept up a sustained interest from the beginning to the end of the evening, which was also enlivened by music.—The 100 Yards Amateur Championship was contested on the same evening at the Lambeth Baths, and resulted in the victory of W. R. Iter, who this year won the Long Distance Challenge Cup in the Thames. J. S. Moore, who had won it on the two previous occasions, could only get fourth. The final heat was splendidly contested, but took the winner 1 min. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., which was two seconds longer than the time of last year, the best amateur performance on record.

AQUATICS.—Notwithstanding the well-known fact that our climate at this time of year is unfavourable to colonials, Trickett and Laycock, the Australians, are reported to be doing exceedingly well on the Thames, as is also Hanlan, the Canadian. For the Championship of the World race aquatic Londoners almost to a man are ready to lay odds on Trickett, but strange to say on Tyne-side Hanlan seems to be the most fancied.



WHEAT.—Dr. Lawes, the famous scientific farmer of Rothamsted, believes that, for the cereal year beginning the 1st September, fourteen million quarters, or 57 per cent. of our total supplies of bread-stuffs, will be required from abroad. The markets have recently been advancing, and unsettled weather has been far from improving samples.

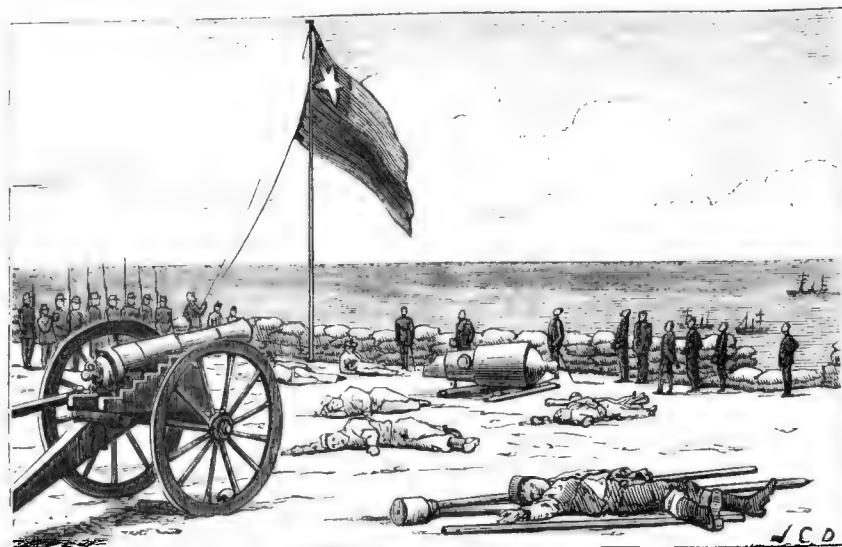
MALTING AND FEEDING STUFFS.—The barley crop is threshing out fairly well, and, if only maltsters act up to their old reputation, should yield the farmer a satisfactory profit. Cheap foreign barley, however, threatens our markets, on which for the first time foreign malt may now appear. Maize, rice, and starchy grains in general are certain to increase in use. On the other hand, the use of good samples will be encouraged by the raising the bushel of malt from 40 to 42 lbs., and the specific gravity of the worts from 80 to 82. Peas and tares and, in some parts, oats, are decidedly good crops; while beans will well remunerate their cultivators.

CHEESE.—Cheese has recently been fetching high prices, but holders are now getting a little alarmed over the diminished consumption, and it is not improbable that prices will go down ten shillings before the end of the year. Working men are the chief consumers, and when cheese gets above a certain price they turn to bacon, fish, and even tinned meat and preserves.

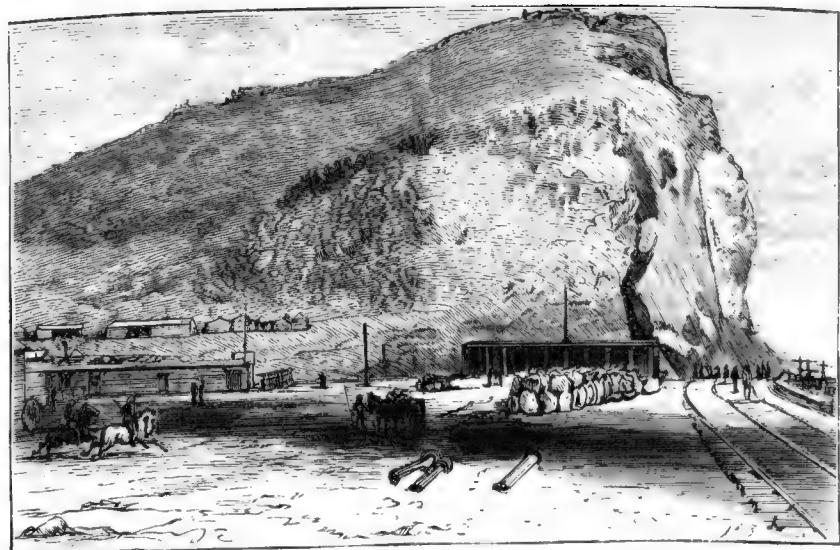
AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.—has been going on for some time at Middleton Stoney, where the Earl of Jersey has been raising a crop of peasant farmers. His lordship thus far has found the applications numerous, and the subdivision profitable, so that he intends to increase the offerings of petty holdings.

MICHAELMAS GESE used not to be the special dinner for Michaelmas Day. In Lancashire the Sixteenth Sunday after Whitsuntide used to be the day for eating goose, and nowadays the superstitious should remember that it is to Old Michaelmas Day—October 11—that the good luck of seasonably eating goose attaches.

FARMING.—Lincolnshire, the great farming county of England, is arraigned for not—agriculturally—keeping up to the times. Mr. Joseph Davison, in controversy with Lincolnshire correspondents, says, "Workmen now want legs of mutton, sirloins of beef, good butter, sometimes a fowl, goose, or duck. It seems almost a heresy to doubt Lincolnshire farming, but take away her production of cereals, fat beef, and mutton, and she produces less butter, less



HOISTING THE CHILIAN FLAG ON THE MORRO

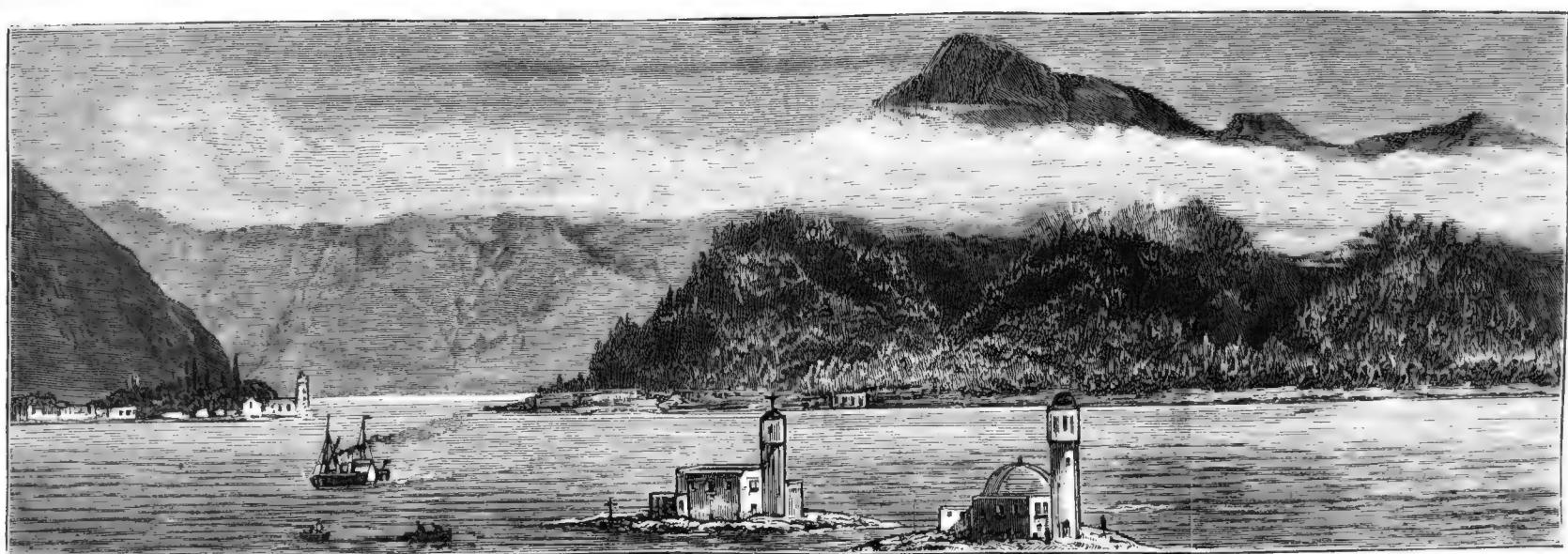


THE MORRO, ARICA, FROM BELOW

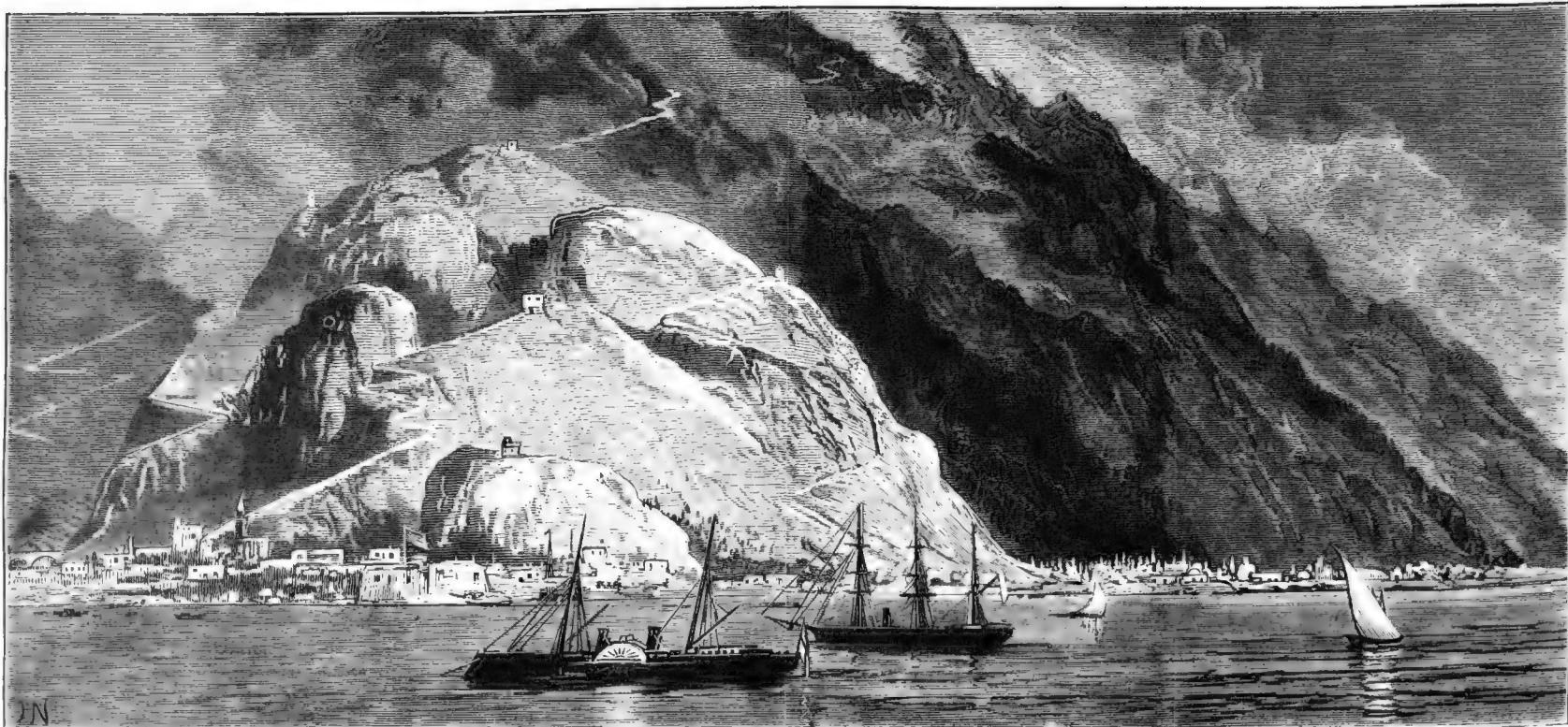
THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA—AFTER THE CAPTURE OF ARICA

San Giorgio

Scarpello



THE CRISIS IN THE EAST—THE ISLANDS OF SAN GIORGIO AND SCARTELLO, BAY OF CATTARO



Road to Cattigne

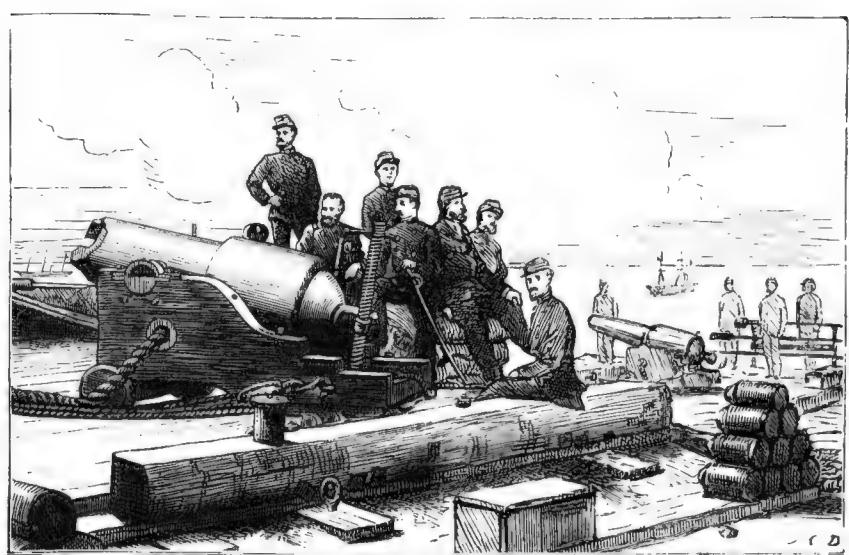
H.M.S. "Falcon"

H.M.S. "Heiron"

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST—BAY OF CATTARO, WHERE THE ALLIED FLEET IS NOW LYING



THE CHILIANS BURYING THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE NEAR TACNA



ONE OF THE LARGE CANNONS DESTROYED WITH DYNAMITE BY THE PERUVIANS

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA



Her Majesty The Prince of Wales The Princess of Wales Duke of Hesse

THE COURT IN THE HIGHLANDS—THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES GOING TO THE GILLIES' BALL, ABERGELDIE CASTLE

cheese, fewer poultry, fewer vegetables than some counties half her size." Mr. Davison's other remarks are less justifiable, but the above observations—albeit needing a little examination—are worth farmers' notice, even in districts north of Grimsby and south of Sleaford.

SHEEP AND CATTLE fetched good prices at the annual fair of Ballinasloe. The show of sheep, 47,767, appears large, but it was smaller than in any previous year since 1875. An average show is about 70,000. Wethers made from 52s. to 60s., ewes from 40s. to 50s., these prices showing about 18s. improvement on the rates of last year. Sales were satisfactory.

POULTRY are being imported very freely from Belgium. During September four London houses imported £184, 5,270, 4,370, and 2,293 pounds' worth respectively.

BEER.—A Congress of Brewers at Brussels has arrived at the following conclusions:—1. Legislative interference with the manufacture of beer has a marked effect upon the product manufactured. 2. Such influence is necessarily injurious. 3. The fiscal regulations should be appropriate to the circumstances of each country.

FENCES are very much more neglected than they used to be, and local journals frequently contain complaints between neighbouring proprietors. The matter of the maintenance of fences largely depends upon custom, and landowners should make note of who repairs this or that fence near their own estates.

CHICHESTER.—There was a very large gathering on Thursday in this old city. The occasion was the giving of a banquet to Lord Henry Lennox, to commemorate his thirty years' unbroken membership for the place. A large tent from London sheltered nearly 700 people; a larger number than any Chichester building—excepting the Cathedral—is apparently capable of holding.

SALES OF SHORTHORNS.—At Ulverston 42 cows and bulls realised £1,537., at Yauwath 96 animals made £1,347., at Wick, near Worcester, 47 animals made £987., while at the Dringhouses sale 53 animals made £1,422. These prices are not satisfactory, and will disappoint many breeders.

PONIES.—We have always wondered that the waste lands of Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, and several other counties are not used for the breeding of hardy ponies, for which there would be an almost certain demand; a demand, too, which, we believe, could be largely fed and increased by offerings through which the public might get accustomed to the sturdy little creatures, now only, as a rule, met with in the North of Scotland and on Dartmoor.

PRICES OF HORSES were supposed to be very low this season, but the Doncaster sales will hardly bear out the supposition. Wet weather did not in the least diminish the attendance of buyers, and one thousand guineas or over were realised for no less than thirteen of the horses brought to the rostrum. The best price, 2,000 guineas, was given by Mr. Jardine for a brown colt of no very startling pedigree. A bay colt of the Voltigeur blood fetched 1,700 guineas, Foresteller, a son of Hermit, 1,300 guineas, and a colt and a filly by Blair Athol, 1,000 guineas each. The total yearling sales of 1880 give us 229 colts and 222 fillies, sold for a total of 89,896/. The most valuable sires would appear to have been The Hermit, Blair Athol, Brown Bread, Rosicrucian, Sterling, and Scottish Chief. These more general statistics are only moderated by the Doncaster sales, for we cannot forget how, in 1877, 486 yearlings made £1,669 guineas.

TROTTING HORSES.—It is curious that Englishmen, the most horse-loving people in the world, should take so little interest in trotting horses. The trotting Turf is a matter of lively discussion in American circles, quite removed from professed horse-racers, and in *Wallace's Monthly* may be said to have a well-established organ of its own. The speed achieved is something wonderful. Forty years ago a horse named Columbus did a mile in 2 min. 50 sec. trotting, and the speed kept on increasing till Rarus did the mile in 2 min. 15 sec. This seemed the very acme of speed, yet it has now been surpassed, a mare called Maud S. having at Chicago the other day covered a mile in a fraction under 2 min. 11 sec.

CHICKENS.—The artificial hatching of chickens has been the subject of many disputes. At the present time an interesting question has been raised between Mr. Brooke of Leadenhall Market and Mr. Arthur Pigott of Bracknell. Mr. Brooke says:—"I will give Mr. Pigott one guinea per head for twelve fat fowls, weighing four pounds each, which shall have been reared by Martin's machine or any other at work in this country." Mr. Pigott has accepted the challenge, and claims that by the employment of incubators only can English poultry rearers compete with France for early fowls. The cost of an incubator, carriage paid to any railway station, is about 5/, and we believe that, although the machine is a somewhat complicated one, there is yet a good choice of sorts and makers.

ANOTHER GREAT PUMPKIN.—A correspondent writes in reference to the Guildford pumpkin weighing 47 lbs.:—"Allow me to say that I have now growing some that will weigh from 55 up to 100 lbs. I have also one of the long green marrows which weighs 30 lbs., length 2 feet 5 inches, circumference 2 feet 6 inches. I have also taken up leeks, three of which weighed 7 lbs. and five 12 lbs. Three years ago I had some pumpkins, two of which weighed respectively 145 and 115 lbs. each; but since then the seasons have been very unfavourable, as these have all been grown in the open, and allowed to run over some waste ground, exposed to all weather after the end of May." Should any readers desire to know the mode of cultivation, we can furnish them with our correspondent's address.

THE BURGLAR SEASON.—The midnight housebreaker has commenced operations this year unusually early. It would be interesting to discover the reason why. Perhaps he has been disappointed or unsuccessful in the pursuit of the summer branch of his business, whatever it may be (it is but reasonable to assume that his profession affords him employment all the year round), and his necessities make him anxious to get at what he knows will be lucrative work as soon as possible. Anyhow the alarming fact is on record that the ruffianly brotherhood are already "at it." Two cases of burglary, accompanied with murderous violence, are reported as happening on the same night, the one at Blackheath, the other at Lewisham. In the first a policeman, who behaved with an amount of pluck constables generally would do well to emulate, was savagely assaulted. The affray occurred in a shrubbery near the house. The officer was shot at three times, one bullet inflicting a scalp wound an inch and a half in length, but the injured man stuck to his assailant until a second villain came behind and struck him down insensible. In the second case a young gentleman was roused from sleep to discover a burglar in his room, and on leaping out of bed and grappling with him, again the revolver was produced, a shot passing through the young fellow's night-shirt, fortunately without even grazing his body. The ruffians in both instances contrived to escape. Again, information comes from Leyton and Walthamstow that the marauders are busy at both places, and that several private houses have been entered and valuable property carried off. This is somewhat alarming, and should put householders on the alert to see all safe before they retire for the night. Those in particular who have but recently entered on possession of their domicile will do well to overhaul door and window fastenings. It cannot be too generally known that the careless way in which house-agents permit strangers to examine, uninvited, premises they have to let, means in many cases burglary.

made easy. The respectable-looking man applies to the agent for "particulars," and contrives to get entrusted with the house key for a little while, and which he politely returns. But, meanwhile, if he is what in burglarious nomenclature is called a "crape-man's pilot," he has taken a complete plan of the premises, found out all about the locks, and possibly "eased" the screws of the bolts and the door-chain. All that then remains is to wait until the house becomes tenanted, and then, if it appears worth while, to select a suitable time and walk in and secure the booty.

A BAD LOOK-OUT FOR COLLIERIES.—The homely proverb that "What is one man's meat may be another's poison" is aptly illustrated at the present time by the condition of the coal trade. Best Wallsends advertised at two or three and twenty shillings the ton, with inferior qualities in proportion, makes pleasant reading for thousands of householders, and is good news indeed for the poor, to whom cheap firing is almost as important as cheap bread. But while consumers rejoice there is great tribulation amongst the tens of thousands of poor fellows the business of whose lives it is to dig the combustible mineral from the deep-down bowels of the earth. The continued fall in the price of coal has led to a gradual diminution of the colliers' wages until he seems to have been reduced almost to starvation point. At a recent conference of miners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire, it was resolved to petition the coalowners of the counties mentioned to take into consideration the pitiable condition of the men on the ground that "the majority of them were at the present time unable to provide sufficient food and clothing for themselves and families." What they begged for was an increase of 10 per cent. on the present rate of wages, and this the masters in reply expressed themselves unable to grant. The response to the petitions in effect was that until coal became dearer they were helpless in the matter. As the master stands, "coal is in most cases being sold at less than the cost of production, and even at this rate 'the limited output can only with difficulty be disposed of.'" Under such circumstances, say the masters, "it would be childish to advance prices, and so drive away what demand does exist to other districts." This last, however, is not very clear. If the masters experience a difficulty in getting rid of their coal even at a price that inflicts on them a loss, and this unsatisfactory condition of affairs is almost universal, the only way to bring about an improvement would appear to be for the owners to agree among themselves to advance prices. At all events the employers would have all to gain and nothing to lose. Meanwhile it is very hard on the unfortunate coal winner. It is undoubtedly a fact that in South Staffordshire at the present time there are thousands of pitmen whose average earnings do not exceed ten or twelve shillings a week. A full day's work at a pit near Dudley Port recently visited by the writer brought the collier only 3s. 9d., and at many of the surrounding workings—notably at Tipton—no men, as a rule, were doing more than two, or at the outside, three, days a week, while hundreds have earned not a penny for many weeks past—a melancholy change compared with the rumoured state of things some seven years since. No rumpsteak and oyster sauce for breakfast now, or champagne for lunch. The Dudley Port Pit above alluded to was named the "Drybread," and probably nor without reason.

SLAVES OF THE COUNTER.—The Early Closing Association once again puts forth an appeal to shopkeepers to make some little sacrifice for the benefit of their hard-worked assistants. It would seem that it is more necessary to do so at this season of the year than when spring is approaching. In many businesses tradesmen will not object to close their premises an hour earlier than usual during the summer and autumn months, but the winter is expected to bring them brisk business, and they are tempted to prolong their brilliant gaslight displays as long as it is at all likely that a lagging customer may be attracted by them. The working hours of the young women and men who attend at the counters are extended accordingly. There is, of course, a fair show of reason in the argument of the employer, who says his shop assistants have no ground for grumbling if they are kept at work no longer than was stipulated for at the time of engagement, and that it is no harder for servants than for masters to be kept at business until nine or ten o'clock at night. It may not be harder (though much perhaps might be said in support of a contrary view); it is sufficient for the early closing cause if it is as hard, bearing in mind that in one case the hardship is self-inflicted, while, in the other, it is submitted to by those who are helpless to resist. It is bad enough during the sultry months of summer to be confined in an ill-ventilated shop from eight in the morning until nine at night, but it must be as bad or worse in the bleak winter time, when biting winds are blowing and suffocating fogs come rolling in every time a customer pushes open a door. It is far from pleasant to be denied a seat when the feet are weary with hours and hours of shop pacing, but how much more painful to endure with the additional affliction of chillblained toes? It may be said these are among the minor inconveniences of social existence that people—especially those who have their bread to earn—must grin and bear with; but that is no reason why, unless the difficulties in the way are insurmountable, the poor drudges of the counter should not have a little less to bear. The grin that denotes long suffering patiently endured is not a pretty facial expression to contemplate, and might be well exchanged for the genuine smile of content and gratitude that would illumine many a poor shop assistant's visage were a universal closing at eight in the evening during the winter months proclaimed.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROMAN VILLA in the Isle of Wight continue to afford a most interesting harvest, and from all appearance it seems certain that the villa covers an immense tract of ground yet to be opened. Probably the building may have been the residence of the commander of the Roman soldiery stationed near Brading Haven, and the conjecture is supported by the discovery of a strange semi-circular edifice, paved with large red tiles, which may probably have been a *casa* or prison. Four other rooms, brightly painted in *fresco*, have now been opened, and in some the lintels and door-jams can be traced, while an extensive system of heating by flues is plainly visible. Drawings of the ruins have been made, and should sufficient funds be forthcoming the excavations will be actively continued, and an illustrated descriptive report published.

A BRITISH ARTISTIC COSTUME greatly astonished the Parisians at a recent race meeting at Longchamps. The lady wore a voluminous sea-blue gown, falling from the waist in heavy folds, balloon sleeves, tight at the wrist, a quaintly-shaped hood hanging from her shoulders, sea-blue shoes, stockings, gloves, and fisherman's cap, the last ornamented with a huge pasteboard mouse.

DR. TANNER has been outdone by two fasting frogs, if we are to believe the *New York Hour*. Placed in a jar with a little water and a stone in the centre, the lid very close-fitting, the frogs remained without food from the middle of October, 1879, until July 15, 1880. On opening the jar the frogs leapt out in excellent condition after their nine months' abstinence.

JEWELLED LACE is to be a novelty of the winter season in Paris, the outline of the design on valuable old point being studded with diamonds or other precious stones. This lace will be chiefly used for collarettes and bracelets from which will hang the heraldic emblems of the wearer, such as a griffin, dragon, lion, &c., in jewels to match.

A SAILING RAILWAY has been introduced in Austria. Instead of the ordinary locomotive, sails are attached to each carriage or truck, and with an ordinarily good wind a speed of four miles an hour is usually attained.



THE "Book of Parliamentary Anecdotes," published eight years ago by G. H. Jennings and W. S. Johnstone, has, in the former gentleman's hands, grown into "An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament" (Horace Cox, *Law Times Office*). The work is far from being a mere heap of anecdotes. We can trace, and Mr. Jennings meant us to trace, through all these sayings and doings of famous men, the growth of Parliamentary institutions, "from precedent to precedent." Indeed, as an Italian lawyer said of the earlier book, it is a compendious history of constitutional liberty. Just now such a work is doubly valuable; the founders and supporters of Parliaments in other lands look eagerly to us; and, at home, in the face of efforts to make our great Council ridiculous, we must keep in view what has been done, that we may maintain the standard reached by constant patriotic effort in times past. Mr. Jennings's book, however, while indirectly forwarding this great end, contains a vast amount of well-selected information, seasoned with no little fun. If he helps statesmen to see how obstruction may be met, he also tells for the benefit of the general reader the origin of "Civis Romanus sum," of "judicious bottle-holding," and of many a more venerable joke. The name Parliament (used as early as 1175 by Jordan Fantosme) is, Professor Stubbs notes, merely a translation of *colloquium*. Thus John summoned the knights of the bailiwicks and four from each county—*ad loquendum nobiscum de negotiis regni nostri*. There is no record whether or not these knights were paid for serving; but under Edward II. the pay was 4s. a day for a knight of the shire and 2s. for a burgess; and in the next reign the Sheriff of Lancashire returned that in his county there were no cities or boroughs that could send any Members to Parliament on account of their poverty. Sometimes a bargain was struck between the M.P. and his borough; thus in 1463 Sir John Strange agreed to take a cask (cask) and half-a-barrel of herrings as wages for representing Dunwich. A century later, things had got more into the modern groove; Burgeys, M.P. for Westbury, made a confession of bribery, "and was from the House committed to ward, the town being amerced at twenty pounds." Poor Burgeys had also spoken disrespectfully of the Queen, for which offence the Queen's Council set him in the pillory in Cheapside. Of course the crop of anecdotes is large during the years when Charles I. and the Parliaments were making history so fast. We trust all of these are not true; we are loth to believe, for instance, that one of the lecturers appointed to the Rump used to leave out from the Lord's Prayer the petition for contingent forgiveness, and substitute: "Lord, since Thou hast now drawn out Thy sword, let it not be sheathed again till it is glutted with the blood of the malignants." The relations between George III. and Parliament were sometimes strained. Speaker Onslow seems to have taken a delight in keeping the King waiting, and in censuring Members who made their attendance on His Majesty an excuse for coming in late. Bribery, though not cured by the ballot, has again come to be recognised as a sin. We have got beyond the days when at Lynn the treating cost one side 7,000/- besides the ordinary expenses. Perhaps Lord Cochrane, at Honiton, took the best means for getting in cost free. He refused to bribe, and was defeated, his opponent cynically paying 5/- a head. He at once sent round the bellman to proclaim that any one who had voted for him might have 10/- from his agent. Next time he made no promises; but, as every one imagined that the 10/- a head would be again forthcoming, he was triumphantly elected without spending a farthing.

Book-plates, *ex-libris* as they are called abroad, seem an uninviting kind of hobby; yet the Hon. J. Leicester Warren's charming "Guide to the Study of Book-plates" (J. Pearson, 46, Pall Mall) is full of varied interest. In the first place, the book-plate is a guide to the owner's mind, or at any rate to his views on the duty of making others free of his library. The two extremes are the *Sibi et amicis* of Bilbald Pirckheimer (A.D. 1500), whose grand book-plate forms Mr. Warren's frontispiece, and whose motto Savigny improved on in *Non mihi sed aliis*, and such churlish advice as that on C. Pieters's *ex libris, Ite ad vendentes et emitte vobis*—"Go and buy for yourselves instead of borrowing of me," or mottoes like that of the yet more cynical scholar, "Stolen from John Perks." Among the many book-plates of historic interest it is curious to find that of William Penn, the paradoxical Quaker-courtier. What George Fox in his leather suit would have said to Penn's arms, crest, and mantling, it is easy to imagine. Hogarth engraved book-plates as he did shop-bills; but John Pine, whom Hogarth immortalised as the fat monk in "Calais Gate," was the favourite Georgian book-plate maker, and that which he engraved for the books given by the King to Cambridge University is a masterpiece of ugliness. We do not think La Bruyère pinned down and labelled the *ex libris* collector among his characters; but it is in France, the home of bibliophiles, that the hobby has been ridden hardest. M. Paulet-Malassis is the classical French authority; but the help of collectors like the Rev. T. W. Carson, Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, &c., has enabled Mr. Warren to make his work exhaustive. Not only does he treat of all the English styles—Jacobean, Chippendale, Allegoric, &c., but he gives full information respecting the much earlier foreign book-plates. He has been able to find no English instance of the phrase *ex libris* before the year 1702, but he has no doubt that earlier examples will be discovered.

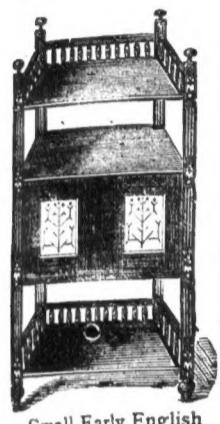
The very brief notice prefixed to "Queen's College Calendar for 1880-81" (Macmillan) reminds us of the too-much-forgotten Dr. F. D. Maurice. To him, in connection with the Rev. C. C. Nicolay, this graft on the Governesses' Benevolent Institution owed its origin. He was its first Chairman, and his connection with it is commemorated in the Maurice Scholarship. A complete list is given of the associates, certificate-holders, &c., from the year 1854—a list full of interest for those who watched the early growth of the higher education of women. The foundation of Queen's College was the first step towards this; and Girton cannot afford to despise her elder and less ambitious sister of Harley Street. The associates' examination papers, by the way, are anything but unambitious.

Trinity College, London, has nothing to do with the Trinity Board, though its "Calendar for 1880-81" (Cassell and Co.) and Reeves, Bookseller to the College, contains a mathematical as well as other examination papers. It was founded in 1872 for "improving church musicians as a class," and its guiding spirit is the Rev. H. G. Bonavia Hunt. It gives prizes (one for English verse) and awards scholarships and holds local examinations in elementary musical composition, &c., and has a very large number of schools in union with it. Such an undertaking deserves to succeed; and we are glad that the examinations are not wholly musical; the idea is (and it is a very good one) that a musician should be a well-educated and, therefore, presumably a well-behaved member of society. The old-school cathedral choirman was often the reverse. As a boy he was spoiled, living in a false position, not learning his art properly and learning nothing else at all. Hence as a man he was sometimes offensive, almost always shallow and boorish. Those who can floor the Trinity College papers may claim to be proficients in music, not in the English sense only, but as the Greeks used the word to express a culture harmonious in its completeness. We are glad the Warden has a musical training class for clergy: if Bishops were wise they would make chanting (with preaching as an alternative for non-singers) a part of their ordination examinations.

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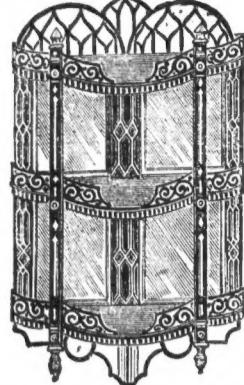
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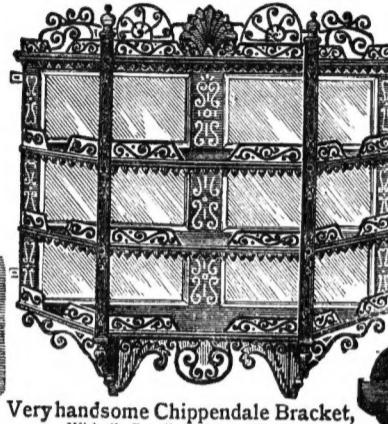
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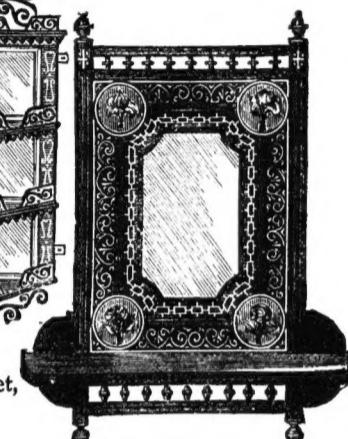
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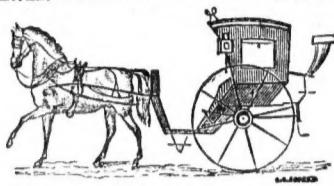
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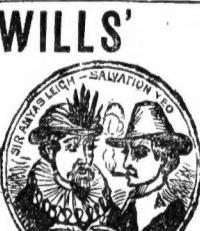
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